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Flap at Royal Ball

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Gain Seen In U.S. Economy

Indicators Up,
But Deficit in
Trade Widened

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The government's main gauge of future U.S. economic activity rose 0.7 percent last month, following two months of declines, suggesting that Federal Reserve Board action earlier this year may be successful in pulling the economy out of its slump.

But other figures released Friday showed that the U.S. deficit in merchandise trade widened again.

Despite the improvement in the Index of Leading Economic Indicators, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige cautioned that the increase was not enough to make the economy grow at the rate needed to keep the U.S. budget deficit from growing. The Reagan administration has been anticipating that the economy would expand enough to keep a lid on the deficit.

The Commerce Department reported that the index rose nearly across the board in May after a revised 0.6-percent decline in April and a revised 0.1-percent drop in March.

Although economists said Friday that it looked like a rebound was occurring, they cautioned that it would be less than dramatic and that growth would still be far below the 4 percent anticipated by the Reagan administration.

The Commerce Department also reported Friday that the U.S. deficit in merchandise trade widened in May to \$12.67 billion, the second highest ever, from \$11.85 billion in April. The May figure was the largest since a record \$13.9-billion deficit last July.

The deficit for the first five months of the year was \$57.3 billion, about 12 percent higher than in the same period of 1984.

Mr. Baldrige estimated that the U.S. deficit in merchandise trade would be between \$140 billion and \$150 billion this year, far exceeding the record \$123-billion deficit of 1984.

The figures involve only trade in physical merchandise.

The continuing deterioration in the trade figures has been called a major factor in the economy's sluggish pace in the past year. The Fed has pursued an easier monetary policy in recent months in an effort to lower interest rates and revive growth.

The increase in the Index of Leading Indicators "is welcome news as the gains were widespread and offset the declines in March and April," Mr. Baldrige said.

"Over the past six months, the leading index has risen an average of 0.3 percent per month. As a rough guide, we need sustained increases of about half a percent per month to maintain economic growth at a 4-percent rate."



Vice President George Bush at a Brussels news conference.

Bush Says Soviet Deploys SS-20s Despite Its Freeze

BRUSSELS — Vice President George Bush said Friday that the Soviet Union was continuing to deploy SS-20 medium-range missiles despite a unilateral freeze proclaimed in April by its leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

He also said that the NATO allies unanimously supported increased efforts to fight international terrorism. Some feel that retribution is appropriate, but most are cautioning the United States against retaliation in the Beirut hostage crisis, he said.

Mr. Bush said at a news conference after a two-hour meeting with NATO's Council of Ambassadors that new figures would show the number of SS-20s continuing to rise.

"You will see they have gone up," he said. "My interpretation is that they don't feel inhibited in deploying their SS-20s. ... There isn't the restraint that perhaps has been advertised out of the Soviet Union."

NATO sources said that U.S. intelligence had determined that Moscow has completed one extra missile base since Mr. Gorbachev's April 7 announcement of a six-month moratorium.

James Dobbins, a U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, said later after a meeting of NATO experts that the SS-20 force had grown from 414 to 423 and that more bases were being built in both the

eastern and western parts of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bush repeated that he was confident that the Netherlands would carry out its decision to deploy U.S. cruise nuclear missiles, providing that the Soviet Union had deployed more SS-20s by November than it had in June of last year.

He praised Belgium for having started to take its share of cruise missiles earlier this year.

Mr. Bush said President Ronald Reagan was deeply committed to achieving arms reductions in negotiations with the Soviet Union. He later flew to Geneva for meetings with the U.S. and Soviet negotiators on nuclear and space weapons.

Summit Accord Reported

Reagan Would
Meet Gorbachev
In November

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The United States and the Soviet Union have reached a preliminary agreement on the time and place for a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, diplomatic sources said Friday.

The meeting would be held in Geneva in the second half of November, the sources said.

Settling the issue of time and place solved the main procedural problems for the meeting, which was first proposed by Mr. Reagan in a letter to Mr. Gorbachev last March when the Soviet leader took office.

[In Washington, the State Department issued Mr. Gorbachev a "hypocritical" Thursday for a speech Wednesday in which he said that the United States was marking time at arms control talks in Geneva.]

Sources in Moscow said that a final decision on a Gorbachev-Reagan summit meeting still depended on events of the next four months, in particular on progress at the Geneva talks.

The U.S. Embassy refused comment on the report of a preliminary agreement on a meeting, as did officials at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The likelihood of a summit meeting between the leaders of the two superpowers became greater this spring after the accession of Mr. Gorbachev upon the death of Konstantin U. Chernenko. In a letter carried here by Vice President George Bush, who attended Mr. Gorbachev's funeral, Mr. Reagan specifically invited Mr. Gorbachev to Washington.

Mr. Gorbachev, answering Mr. Reagan's letter, reportedly said he favored "the idea of a meeting" but indicated that the time and place still had to be agreed on.

Since then, both sides have stuck to the line that an agreement to meet had been reached in principle but that definitive details were to be discussed further in diplomatic channels.

A meeting in Vienna between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko last month reportedly

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Three hostages were taken to the home of Nabih Berri on Friday for an interview. They were, from left, Allyn Conwell, Simon Grossmayer and the Reverend James McLoughlin.

U.S. Plans New Security Measures At Airports, Including More Searches

By Herbert H. Denron
Washington Post Service

MONTREAL — The U.S. government, responding to the recent upsurge in hijacking and apparent airline sabotage, has announced new aviation security measures, including an expansion of the federal air marshal force, intensified searches of passengers and baggage and elimination of the popular curbside check-in service for travelers flying overseas.

Elizabeth H. Dole, the secretary of transportation, announced these and other security procedures Thursday at an emergency governing council session of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Transportation ministers from Canada and Britain also attended the meeting and sought to underscore the urgency of concerted international action to deal with the latest incidents.

The French and Soviet delegates to the UN organization, which sets standards and recommends procedures for all aspects of civil aviation, endorsed their counterparts' calls for new measures.

Commission staff said they did not expect the 33-member council, whose president is Lebanese, to begin drafting proposals until next

week, and even the transportation ministers acknowledged that some of the problems in getting nations to act in concert involved delicate questions of national sensitivities.

Mrs. Dole and her Canadian counterpart, Donald F. Mazankowski, detailed a series of similar steps that their countries were taking to ensure that bombs were not planted in baggage. The moves followed the crash on Sunday of an Air-India jumbo jet off the Irish coast in which 329 people died and an explosion at Tokyo airport in baggage unloaded from a CP Air flight in which two airport workers were killed. Sabotage is suspected in both cases.

Mrs. Dole said her department was requiring an eightfold increase in security training for flight and cabin crews on U.S. aircraft and will direct that one airline employee be designated as a security coordinator on each flight. That crew member would be responsible for overseeing maintenance, baggage and other ground operations. She said it also would be necessary for service crews to be "far more carefully scrutinized."

Mrs. Dole said that on both selected domestic and international flights greater attention would be

given to examining carry-on items even after they have been inspected by X-ray machines. She also said that luggage to go aboard planes would also have to be matched with passengers.

She said curbside baggage service, in which passengers are able to check-in suitcases at the roadway entrance to an airport, would be terminated for international flights.

The administration is also ordering a 24-hour hold on all cargo, freight and mail on passenger planes unless an X-ray or physical inspection is conducted or the cargo being transported involves perishable goods from known shippers.

Many of the same precautions are being instituted hastily by Canada after criticism over apparent security lapses following Sunday's incidents. The new measures have caused delays of from two to four hours for flights overseas.

Bulk of Wreckage Located
A British navy search ship located Friday the bulk of the wreckage of the Air-India jet that crashed off Ireland, an Irish government spokesman said. The Associated

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Hostages May Go To Syria

U.S. Also Asks
For 7 Others
Held in Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — As the Beirut hijacking crisis entered its third week on Friday, there were indications that preparations were being made to move the 39 American hostages to Syria.

The United States, however, now is demanding that seven Americans previously missing in Beirut also be freed as part of any arrangement for the release of the hostages taken from a TWA airliner that was hijacked June 14.

Three of the hostages met Friday with Nabih Berri, the Shiite militia chief, in Beirut. He is mediating on behalf of the hijackers who seized the Trans World Airlines plane shortly after it took off from Athens.

The hijackers' principal demand has been that Israel free more than 700 mainly Shiite detainees, who have been held without charges for up to 19 months, and have been moved to a prison in Israel.

The three hostages spoke later by telephone to the ABC television network and indicated a willingness to stay in captivity, voluntarily, as long as it would take to end the crisis without violence.

United Press International said that the British Broadcasting Corp. reported Friday that Syria had agreed to accept the hostages, provided they were delivered under United Nations control.

The Associated Press quoted an authoritative Lebanese government source as saying that Syria had agreed in principle to take the hostages, and that they could leave 48 hours after an agreement was reached on freeing the Lebanese prisoners being held in Israel.

The source did not mention whether an agreement to transfer the hostages to Syria would apply to the seven other Americans kidnapped in Lebanon over the last 15 months.

The demand for the freedom of the seven missing Americans was made late Thursday after the Reagan administration had asserted for days that the seven were in a different category than the hostages from TWA Flight 847.

Some officials in Washington said that the insistence by both the White House and the State Department that "all 46 Americans" be freed held out the potential of delaying completion of a deal. This is because Mr. Berri has insisted that his Amal militia has had no control over those who might be holding the seven Americans, and that Amal had been unable to find out where they were.

President Ronald Reagan was in Chicago on Friday to speak on his recent tax proposal. At a luncheon with community leaders, he was asked whether it might be a mistake to link the fate of the 39 hostages with the seven others.

"I don't think anything that attempts to get people back who have been kidnapped by thugs and murderers and barbarians is wrong to do," Mr. Reagan said. "We are going to do everything we can to get all Americans back that are held in that way."

Tax Cut Helped Americans' Incomes Rise in '83

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The after-tax income of the average American household rose sharply in 1983 to \$20,001, with a major assist from President Ronald Reagan's 1981 income tax cut, the U.S. Census Bureau has reported.

A study released Thursday showed that, contrary to a popular impression, the elderly have a higher per-capita income than most other age groups.

It also showed that only 7.6 percent of households below the government-set poverty line in 1983 (\$10,178 for a family of four) paid federal income tax, but about two-fifths of them paid Social Security or property taxes. Social Security provides retirement benefits and disability payments.

The report is the fourth in a series of studies trying to determine how much cash income American households have left after deducting payments for four major taxes: federal income tax, state income tax, Social Security payroll taxes and property taxes.

The study reported that in 1983 the nation's 85 million households averaged \$25,401 in gross income, paid an average of \$5,400 in taxes (21 percent), and ended up with after-tax income of \$20,001. A household is defined as one or more persons.

[Although no exact comparable statistics were available for other Western nations, the Paris-based Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development said that figures for other major industrialized nations were far lower.]

[A official at the organization's headquarters said the average 1983 net income for a family of four, including family benefits, was \$11,105 in Japan, \$10,793 in West Germany, \$9,630 in Britain and \$8,109 in France. However, the OECD total for the United States, using the same basis, was \$14,338.]

Compared with 1982, income before taxes — in constant dollars after accounting for inflation — rose 1.2 percent. But after-tax income rose 2.4 percent, showing that tax changes had a clear effect.

The bureau said that the major reason after-tax income rose more was the 1981 tax cut, which reduced federal income tax rates

about 10 percent. Not all the savings were pocketed because state income taxes and Social Security taxes went up, but there was enough left to account for higher after-tax income per household.

An overall 21 percent was paid for the four types of taxes included in the study, compared with 22 percent in 1982 and 23 percent in 1981.

The study showed that on a per-capita basis, which takes into account the number of people in different types of homes, households headed by persons age 65 or over had a per person income after taxes of \$8,113. This is higher than any age group up to age 50 but slightly lower than age groups 50-54 (\$8,614), 55-59 (\$8,996) and 60-64 (\$8,961).

According to the report, white households, with \$20,751 after-tax income, were financially far better off than the households of blacks (\$13,673) or Hispanics (\$16,076). Among family groupings, households consisting of women with children but no husband were at the bottom of the range: \$11,302, less than half the figure for married couples.

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EC Discusses Reform Before Iberian Entry

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — European Community leaders considered proposals Friday to improve the community's methods of decision-making and coordinate their countries' positions on foreign policy.

Meeting on the first day of a summit, the leaders examined a British initiative promoting greater use of majority voting and closer political cooperation, and a French-West German proposal that similarly endorsed moves toward common foreign and security policies.

The intention of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, who was chairing the meeting, was to get preliminary agreement from the 10 member nations on an outline of community reform, officials said.

A final agreement then would be sought at the EC summit meeting in Luxembourg in December.

EC foreign ministers were due to meet on Friday evening to attempt to draft a document outlining the reforms.

The institutional reforms are considered by EC officials to be essential for revitalizing the community's economy and meeting technological challenges from the United States and Japan. The officials want a change from the present requirement for unanimity to majority voting before the admission of Spain and Portugal into the community next year.

The proposal envisions the development of common foreign and security policies, coordinated by a secretary-general.

President Francois Mitterrand of France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany had promised earlier this year to make major initiatives for community reform, but had made no proposals until their coordinated move Thursday.

Some EC diplomats said the proposal was an attempt to reassert French and West German leadership over the community.

Two member states, Ireland and Greece, are known to have reservations about closer political coordination in the community. "Is European union just countries having a common foreign policy?" asked an

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Budget Director Reportedly Called U.S. Tax Rise a Necessity

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a sharply worded off-the-record speech, David A. Stockman, director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, has sounded an alarm that U.S. budget deficits have become intractable and that sizable tax increases might be the only solution "consistent with fiscal sanity."

He also said that the Reagan administration, the Republicans in the Senate and, to a greater extent, the Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives have not "come clean" with the figures that they have been using to calculate the deficit reductions in the two conflicting budget proposals before Congress.

If the Securities and Exchange Commission had jurisdiction over the executive and legislative branches in such matters, Mr. Stockman said, in a June 5 speech that he thought would remain private, "many of us would be in jail."

The dispute over the budget for the fiscal year 1986 has arisen because of President Ronald Reagan's refusal to raise taxes, the House's refusal to eliminate cost-



David A. Stockman

gap, we must either massively cut spending or raise taxes by large, unprecedented magnitudes; or, by the lights of some, enact a sweeping mixture of both."

[Asked about Mr. Stockman's remarks, Mr. Reagan said Friday in Chicago Heights, Illinois, "He didn't say it. The story is fallacious. We have the speech. We know what he said." The president added, "This has been a definite and deliberate misquote." Mr. Reagan also said that he intended to keep Mr. Stockman on as his budget director, United Press International reported.]

[Earlier, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the report was "totally off base. The reporter who wrote that ought to have his mouth washed out with soap." [Bill Kovach, the New York Times Washington bureau chief, said: "It's unfortunate they didn't let Mr. Reagan 'read the story and the speech. The facts speak very plainly and clearly for themselves.'"]

In three speeches this month — far more appearances than usual — Mr. Stockman has been striking the

same theme, that the budget deficits continue to undermine the U.S. economy and that the government seems powerless to deal with them. But his off-the-record dinner address on June 5 to the directors of the New York Stock Exchange, their wives and at least a half-dozen senators and congressmen, was far more forceful than the others.

A copy of the speech, marked "not for release," was furnished to The New York Times. Several guests at the dinner have confirmed the remarks by Mr. Stockman.

Only twice before has Mr. Stockman spoken so harshly of the U.S. budget problems.

Following the first occasion, when his remarks appeared in the December 1981 issue of the Atlantic Monthly, he offered to resign, but the president repudiated him instead. The other occasion was in an interview in Fortune magazine in January 1984.

In the first case, Mr. Stockman has said he did not expect his comments to appear until after he left office, and in the other he has said he understood the remarks were not to be attributed to him.

Mr. Stockman and John I. Phelan Jr., chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, apparently expected the off-the-record restriction to prevent any disclosure of the speech delivered at the June 5 dinner.

"That's the reason he was so frank," said Mr. Phelan, who declined to discuss Mr. Stockman's remarks.

At the dinner, Mr. Stockman said: "Let me suggest two standards which apply equally to both sides in this monumental debate."

"First," he said, "there is a plausible case for both going in positions — no tax increases and no domestic spending cuts — but neither can be responsibly held unless one is willing to spell out and be politically accountable for the consequences on the other side of the budget ledger. No spending cuts mean drastic tax increases, and vice versa."

"Secondly," Mr. Stockman added, "as the fiscal crisis has worsened and the political conflict intensified, we have increasingly resorted to squaring the circle with accounting gimmicks, half-truths

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Anne White's leotard suited her and the fans at Wimbledon, but it was ruled inappropriate tennis attire. Page 15.

Moscow Suggest Romanov Is in Disfavor



Grigory V. Romanov, speaking in Finland in 1984.

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Reports circulating in Moscow suggest that one of the senior figures in the Politburo, Grigory V. Romanov, has come under a cloud and that his political future is uncertain.

Mr. Romanov, 62, has been viewed as a rival to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. In March, when Konstantin U. Chernenko died, the two were the only Politburo members who were simultaneously secretaries of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

This is a combination of positions traditionally held by anyone who moves up to take over command of the Communist Party. Speculation about Mr. Romanov's long absence from public life, and about leadership shifts, has grown as the Central Committee, the party's policy-making body, prepares to meet Monday. The meeting will precede a session of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament.

Mr. Romanov, long part of the powerful Leningrad party organization, was last seen in public May 9 when he attended Red Square ceremonies on the 40th anniversary of the World War II victory over Nazi Germany.

Since then his name has appeared only once in the Soviet

press, and that was on the list of mourners after the death this month of Marshal Kirill S. Moskalenko.

There have been no official explanations for Mr. Romanov's absence. Soviet officials said in private that he was ill. But travelers arriving here from Pissunda, a resort on the Black Sea, reported seeing Mr. Romanov there on vacation earlier this month.

According to the travelers, Mr. Romanov was welcomed to Pissunda, contrary to protocol, by a local party official rather than by Eduard A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian Republic's Communist Party and alternate member of the Politburo.

There have been indications that Mr. Romanov's influence was waning and that he was no longer a member of the inner circle.

Since he vanished from public view, rumors have begun to circulate that Mr. Romanov had sought actively to block Mr. Gorbachev's election as general secretary of the Communist Party after the death of Mr. Chernenko. One version, which could not be confirmed, was that Mr. Romanov had nominated Viktor V. Grishin, another Politburo member.

Rumors of alleged indiscretions by Mr. Romanov have been revived during the last few weeks.

One involves a wedding party some years ago for his daughter, for which Mr. Romanov allegedly borrowed from the Hermitage Museum the dinner service of Catherine the Great. In the revelry, it is said, some of the priceless china was broken.

Another rumor was that Mr. Romanov had violated party discipline by taking up residence with a young woman, a well-known Leningrad pop singer.

Yet another, and more recent, rumor was that the couple had caused an international incident by straying into Finnish waters aboard Mr. Romanov's yacht.

It seems significant, according to diplomatic analysts, that the Soviet authorities have not gone out of their way to rebut the speculation or to indicate that Mr. Romanov's political standing remains unchanged.

Mr. Romanov was promoted to full membership in the Politburo in 1976. He was first secretary of the Leningrad Region party committee, wielding authority over half a million party members and a political and economic center ranking second in the country, after Moscow.

He was transferred to Moscow by Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader who died in 1984, to become a member of the party's secretariat.

Marching Protestants Clash With Ulster Police

BELFAST — Police have clashed with Protestants who tried to march through a Roman Catholic town in Northern Ireland in defiance of a government ban.

More than 20 police were injured, seven persons were arrested and an unspecified number of Protestants were assaulted late Thursday as members and supporters of Protestant marching bands set out on their annual parade through Castledawson in County Down. The town is 95 percent Catholic.

The government earlier had banned Protestant parades through Catholic areas. Irish nationalists in the Catholic minority bitterly resent the marches, which celebrate loyalty to Britain.

Protestants believe that the ban was issued because of pressure from the republic of Ireland, which is holding talks with Britain on possible reforms in Northern Ireland to end 15 years of civil unrest.

One of the more sensitive issues under discussion is a possible role for Dublin in running the province. Among the proposals are shared security operations, joint courts to try guerrillas and joint parliamentary sessions.

The Protestants have been wary of such changes, fearing that they could lead eventually to reunification with Ireland.

On Thursday, about 500 police officers in riot gear sealed off all roads to Castledawson, a town of 1,500 people. A police spokesman said the show of strength was intended as a warning to Protestants who have threatened to defy the ban on marching.

The Protestants' attack on police officers, whom they normally regard as their friends, was viewed in Belfast as a sign of the community's growing frustration.

Meanwhile in London, police maintained tight security Friday around those arrested in connection with bombing attacks by the Irish Republican Army.

Many of the suspects were arrested after authorities uncovered a plot last weekend to bomb a dozen English resorts during the height of the holiday season next month.

At London's top-security police station, Paddington Green, where two suspects were being held, marksmen snatched on surrounding rooftops, roads were blocked and cars and passers-by were searched.

Armed police officers watched over eight suspects in Glasgow, and unconfirmed reports said that they would soon be transferred to London to face trial. Six others are being held in Lancashire in northern England.

Britain's director of public prosecutions was considering whether the suspects should be formally charged, a spokesman said. Police said that under the Prevention of Terrorism Act most would have to be released if they were not charged by this weekend.

Europeans Adopt Pact On Soccer

STASBOURG, France — Sports ministers from 21 West European countries have adopted a binding international treaty to minimize future outbreaks of violence at soccer matches.

The convention, adopted Thursday, followed a series of incidents at Europe's soccer stadiums that culminated in a riot May 29 before the European Cup Final match in Brussels, between Liverpool and Juventus of Turin. Thirty-eight persons were killed, and the English team's supporters were blamed for most of the violence.

Under the convention, soccer clubs and stadium owners would have to segregate rival spectators at matches and impose strict controls on ticket sales to prevent the intermingling of rival fans.

The sale of alcohol at stadiums would be restricted, and spectators would be forbidden to bring in any objects — such as club standards — that could be used as weapons.

Joop van der Reijden, the Dutch sports minister, who presided over the meeting, said that the convention was adopted by 20 nations and that only Switzerland abstained.

■ Thatcher Expresses Grief

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain expressed her grief to Italy over the Brussels disaster again Friday, and British officials said that the British government would compensate the families of the victims, Reuters reported from Milan.

A British spokesman said that the government was discussing with Italian officials how it could distribute checks for £5,000 (\$6,500) to each bereaved family.

■ Ban on Games Upheld

The English High Court upheld a ban imposed by the English soccer authorities on their top clubs playing in European competition next season, Reuters reported Friday from London.

A High Court judge said it would be wrong to frustrate the Football Association in its attempt to restore the reputation of English clubs following the Brussels violence.

WORLD BRIEFS

Salvador Case Reportedly Reopened

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — New testimony has reportedly led to the reopening of the case against a former army officer in the murder of two American land-reform advisers more than four years ago.

Based on the testimony of an American couple and a Costa Rican, a criminal court judge, according to a court source Thursday, reopened the murder case of David Pearlman and Michael Hammer, American land-reform advisers, and Rodolfo Viera, a Salvadoran peasant leader. They were shot to death Jan. 3, 1981, in a hotel restaurant by National Guardsmen.

According to court documents, Gerald Smith Walker, a former military attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Panama, his wife Patsy and a Costa Rican, Carlos Francisco Aguilar, have implicated an army officer once named as ordering the killings. The three said that Captain Eduardo Ernesto Alfonso Avila had told them that he "participated in the killing of the two Americans and a Salvadoran in January 1981," according to the court source.

Top Afghan General Killed by Rebels

NEW DELHI (AP) — A top-ranking Afghan general has been killed by anti-Communist guerrillas, Kabul Radio reported Friday night. The radio said that General Ahmeduddin, 43, was killed in a "frontal clash with the bandits," referring to the Moslem rebels fighting the Soviet-installed Afghan government. No other name was given for the general. The radio identified him as the "counterpart" of the army chief of staff, but did not elaborate. He had been trained at a Soviet military academy, it said.

The Dari-language broadcast, monitored in New Delhi, did not say when or where he was killed. General Ahmeduddin is believed to be the highest-ranking Afghan Army officer killed by the rebels. It was the first time the radio has made a special announcement on the death of a general.

Poland's Meat Prices to Rise Monday

WARSAW (Reuters) — Poland's government announced Friday its plans to increase meat prices on Monday despite widespread public opposition, including calls for a strike.

The date of the increases was announced on the state-run television system's evening news broadcast, along with an announcement that an increase in purchase prices paid to farmers would result in more food on the market.

Calls for a strike included a statement by activists of the outlawed Solidarity trade union in Warsaw's biggest industrial plants. It said: "Preparations for a strike in response to meat price rises have been discussed and methods of swift communications have been agreed in case the strike action were to be prolonged."

Curbs Reported on Ex-Czech Aide

VIENNA (Reuters) — The former Czechoslovak foreign minister, Jiri Hajek, has been placed under strict around-the-clock surveillance to prevent him meeting foreigners, émigré sources said Friday.

The sources said Mr. Hajek, foreign minister in the Prague Spring era under Alexander Dubcek, was being followed closely by the secret police to prevent him from meeting members of a French parliamentary delegation currently in Czechoslovakia.

They said that the authorities feared that Mr. Hajek, a former spokesman of the Charter 77 human rights movement, might try to put the case of his son Jan to the French delegation. Over the past three years, Jan Hajek has been barred from studying at Prague University and has not been allowed to accept invitations to study in Austria and Norway.

Denmark Dissents on EC Car Exhaust

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — Denmark prevented the European Community from reaching unanimous agreement Friday on emission standards for automobiles, arguing that the proposals were too lenient. After a 21-hour session, the other nine member nations agreed on levels for toxic exhaust gases, diplomats said. The compromise proposed by the EC's Executive Commission proposes a combined maximum level of eight grams (28 ounces) of nitrogen oxide, the most dangerous pollutant, and hydrocarbons for cars with medium-size engines.

Commission officials said that Denmark would be under strong pressure to compromise. Britain also agreed during talks to drop legal moves to block West Germany's proposal to grant fiscal incentives to buyers of "clean" cars, diplomats said. In another concession, the commission promised Greece that it would take emergency measures if pollution in Athens exceeded certain levels.

For the Record

The crew of a Turkish Airlines jet overpowered a passenger on Friday who said that he wanted to blow up the plane, Anadolu news agency reported. The Boeing 727, with 81 passengers aboard, landed safely in Istanbul. (AP)

Hungary's parliament re-elected President Pal Losonczi Friday for a another five-year term, Budapest Radio reported. (Reuters)

A strong tremor shook southwestern Yugoslavia near the town of Bovec on Friday. There were no reports of casualties or damage. (Reuters)

As Hijack Crisis Drags On, Syria May Accept Hostages

(Continued from Page 1) should release the Lebanese prisoners, Mr. Reagan said, "I only know that none of us, any country, can afford to pay off terrorists for the crimes they are committing, because that will only lead to more crimes."

The Lebanese government source, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, told The Associated Press that Syria had agreed in principle to arrangements to end the crisis worked out by Jean-Claude Aime, a special envoy of the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

Mr. Aime has been shuttling among Beirut, Jerusalem and Damascus in the past few days. Mr. Berri met Friday with three of the hostages — Allyn Conwell, Simon Grossmayer and the Reverend James McLoughlin.

Mr. Conwell later told ABC that the three had asked for the meeting because of concern "about possible fragility" of Mr. Grossmayer's condition. Mr. Grossmayer, 57, has only one lung and has been taking medicine.

About the U.S. French and Swiss positions that release of the hostages must be unconditional, Mr. Conwell said he agreed, but that such a condition could also be imposed on any country "holding people illegally."

This was a reference to Israel's detention of the Lebanese prisoners, which the United States and the International Committee of the Red Cross have denounced as illegal under international law. Mr. Conwell said that in the interest of resolving the problem nonviolently, he and the other hostages would accept weeks more of captivity in the hands of a foreign embassy.

"I think that they would very willingly almost become self-imposed hostages," he said. "If Mr. Berri would release us on our own recognizance, you would find the majority of the people willing to do that."

ABC also talked with Mr. Berri, who said: "I don't have control for the 39, but I have responsibility."

Mr. Berri reiterated the hijackers' condition of no release of Americans until Israel released its prisoners. When asked about the other Americans in Beirut, he said: "This is not my problem."

The seven Americans are William F. Buckley, a U.S. Embassy political officer; the Reverend Benjamin Weir, a Presbyterian minister; Peter Kilburn, a librarian at the University of Beirut; the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenko, a Roman Catholic priest; Terry A. Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent of The Associated Press; David P. Jacobsen, director of the American University Hospital; and Thomas Sutherland, the dean of the School of Agriculture at the university.

Six of them are believed to be in the hands of militants who seized them in Beirut, and their whereabouts is unknown. Mr. Kilburn failed to show up for work in December 1984 and is officially listed as missing. No group has claimed responsibility for him. (NYT, AP, UPI)

EC Leaders Discuss Reform

(Continued from Page 1) Irish diplomat. "You cannot have this in isolation."

A study committee appointed by the EC leaders proposed a formal conference of the member states to consider revising the Treaty of Rome, the 1967 document founding the community.

The EC states, however, are divided over the question of whether to call such a conference. British officials who oppose the conference and treaty amendments have told the leaders that amendments in the treaty were needed to eliminate the trade barriers.

Agreement Is Reported on Summit

(Continued from Page 1)

did not move the issue forward, according to Western diplomats. The American industrialist Armand Hammer cast doubt on a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting two weeks ago, stating that the Soviet leader had said that "to have a meeting, well, something has to be accomplished at such a meeting."

In recent weeks, however, Western diplomats in Moscow have expressed increasing confidence that a meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev would take place. Soviet officials and Moscow diplomats see developments at the negotiating table in Geneva as the key to a summit meeting, particularly in light of the tough stance taken by Mr. Gorbachev.

During a visit to the Ukraine, the Geneva talks might collapse unless

the United States took a "more reasonable stand."

Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviet Union would have to "reassess the entire situation" if the Americans continued a military buildup while "marking time" at Geneva.

■ Gorbachev Speeches Decried

Earlier, Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The Reagan administration said that it was "astonished" by what it called a thinly veiled threat by Mr. Gorbachev to suspend the Geneva talks.

In some of the sharpest language it has used against Mr. Gorbachev, the State Department said that his speech had raised questions about Soviet sincerity in seeking an agreement in the arms negotiations.

The department added that, with the second round of the Geneva talks nearing a close, the Soviet Union had yet to produce a new, concrete proposal on reducing nuclear arms.

Despite the sharp words, the State Department reaffirmed U.S. interest in arranging a meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

"We are astonished by Mr. Gorbachev's distorted characterization

of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space arms and by his thinly veiled threat to suspend the talks," the department said.

Since the arms talks resumed in March, the two sides have differed sharply on how to approach the three-part negotiations on limiting strategic weapons and medium-range offensive arms and on preventing an arms race in space.

The United States has proposed seeking early agreements in the two offensive arms categories and on holding talks on future uses of strategic defensive arms.

The Soviet negotiators have said that until the United States agrees to negotiate a ban on all space defense weapons, including research, they are not ready to negotiate limits on offensive weapons.

"The Soviet Union's apparent threat to suspend the ongoing new negotiations casts doubt on its seriousness in the talks," the State Department said in its statement.

Noting that the second round of the resumed talks is due to recess July 16, the statement went on: "After almost two full rounds of talks, we have yet to see any concrete new proposals for the reduction of offensive nuclear arms."

The statement said that the Soviet Union had also refused to engage in a "constructive discussion" with the United States on the potential contribution that "emerging defensive technologies could make to the establishment of a more stable strategic relationship, and to achievement of the agreed goal of eliminating nuclear weapons."

"Instead," it said, "the Soviet delegation has sought unilaterally to impose preconditions, linking discussion of nuclear arms reductions to prior U.S. agreement to Soviet demands that we abandon research under the Strategic Defense Initiative."

The statement added that the "hypocrisy of this position" was evident because the Soviet Union had the world's only anti-ballistic missile system and anti-satellite system.

It charged that the Soviet Union had been "undermining" the treaty on defensive missiles and expending "a higher level of effort" for many years on the same kind of research now being undertaken by the United States for the "star wars" project to develop a space shield against nuclear missiles.

In his speech, Mr. Gorbachev asserted that the United States was using the Geneva talks as a cover for its military programs.

The State Department retorted that his statement was "striking" because, during the two years of negotiations on medium-range weapons, the United States had deployed no such missiles, while the Soviet Union had added about 300 SS-20 warheads to its arsenal.

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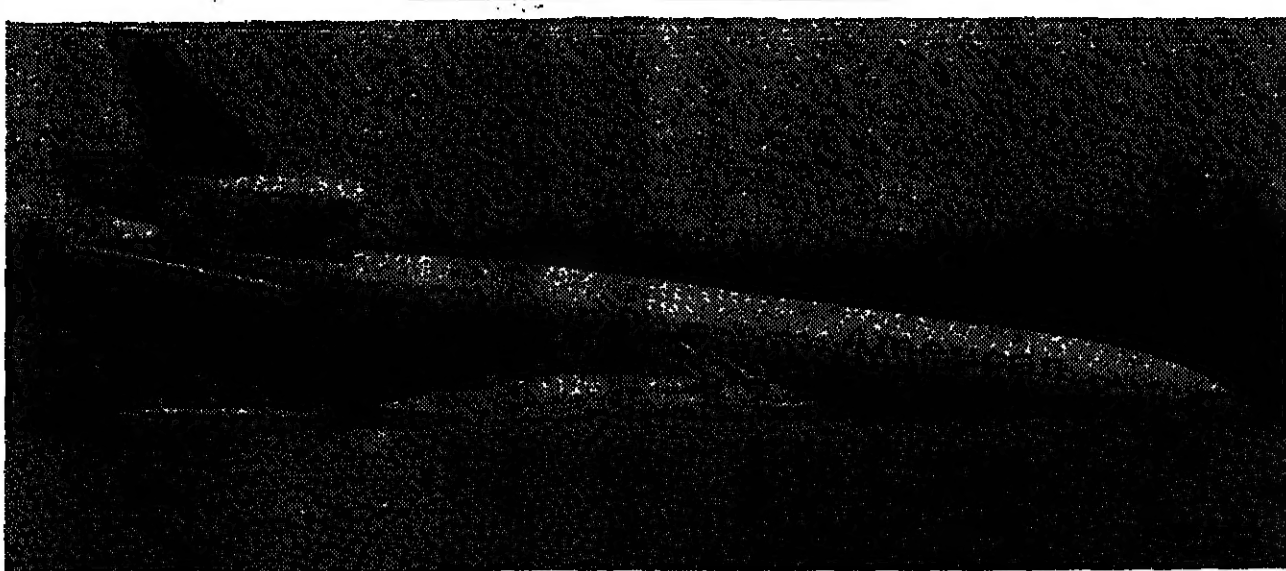
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AMERICAN TOPICS



TAKEOFF ABORTED — An American Airlines DC-10 bound for Dallas skidded off the runway Thursday at Muñoz Marín International Airport in San Juan, Puerto Rico, causing minor injuries to several passengers. Officials were investigating the cause of the mishap that occurred just after the plane's tires blew out on takeoff.

Sun Belt's Glory Days Give Way to Northeast

The New England and Middle Atlantic states as far south as Maryland are enjoying the biggest long-term boom in the United States, The New York Times reports.

Historically, the region's revitalization is rooted in the entire country's shift away from smokestack to high-technology and service industries. In the Northeast, the decline of manufacturing began earlier, and now is more nearly complete, than in other parts of the country.

What was left by the end of the 1970s was a region with thousands of skilled but unemployed workers and industrial real estate crying for new tenants, but a wealth of leading universities and well-established transportation systems.

In 1975 the unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 11.2 percent, the highest in the country. Now it is 3.9 percent, the lowest. Other states in the region cite similar statistics.

"The glory days of the Sun Belt

are over," said William S. Woodside, chairman of the American Can Company in Greenwich, Connecticut. "It took a long time for the Northeast to get its act together, but it has done it now in a magnificent way."

Short Takes

Michael K. Deaver, who was President Ronald Reagan's deputy chief of staff until going into public relations earlier this year, says of his former employer: "He'll say, 'If I don't get what I want, don't count me out. I'll figure out another way.' The thing that most people have underestimated about him is his competitiveness."

Many a U.S. town has an indoor rifle range but Marietta, Georgia, must have one of the first indoor submachine-gun ranges, soundproofed and armored. It costs \$15 to rent a Thompson submachine gun or an Israeli Uzi that can fire up to 1,000 rounds a minute. The catch

is the price of ammunition: a box of 50 rounds, or enough to keep an Uzi going at full blast for three seconds, costs \$10.75.

Shorter Takes: The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson is edging up to another run for president, the magazine U.S. News & World Report says. After months of refusing to discuss the topic, the Democratic civil rights leader has told aides that he is a "potential candidate" for 1988.

Glendon Wittinger, 41, was sentenced in Bloomington, Indiana, to eight years in prison for killing her boyfriend by repeatedly dropping a 14-pound (6.33-kilogram) bowling ball on his head while he slept in front of the TV set. A poll of riders of Washington's Metro subway system by The American Journal of Public Health showed that three-quarters of adults prefer to ride facing forward while two-thirds of the children would rather face backward. Neither the Journal nor the Metro have said what, if anything, will be done with this information.

Chemical Barbecue Comes Home to Roost

Stan and Brenda Evans, having read news reports that some barbecue grills on sale in Houston were made of chemical waste drums, were careful to make inquiries when they went shopping for a grill. They were assured that the one they were purchasing was made from a clean new barrel.

Imagine Mr. Evans' surprise when he fired up his brand-new cooker to barbecue chicken and the words "Dow Chemical Co." emerged from beneath the new black paint, followed by the entire label warning of the danger of poison.

"That's when I decided I didn't want to eat the chicken," Mr. Evans said. After a few phone calls, Dow bought the grill for \$40, slightly more than the Evanses had paid for it. The retailer quickly offered to pay for the chicken and the restaurant meal that replaced it.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Israel Feels It's Doing What U.S. Wants

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government has been led to believe that the Reagan administration does not want Israel to release the more than 700 Arab prisoners it holds — who are central to the current TWA hijacking drama — until Washington is assured of the safety of the airliner hostages, according to well-informed sources here.

Despite increasingly blunt public statements by Reagan administration officials that Israel should immediately release the prisoners, as demanded by the hijackers, officials in Jerusalem expressed confidence that Israel's position in the hijacking case reflected U.S. desires.

They strongly suggested that the Israeli stance was being coordinated closely with Washington. "The Americans do not want to see any linkage between the hostages and the prisoners," a senior official declared.

President Ronald Reagan, in Chicago to speak on his tax proposal, refused to comment Friday on a Washington Post article quoting a White House official as having said that the administration expected Israel to free the Lebanese prisoners without waiting to be asked.

His national security affairs adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, said that there was "no fundamental change" in the hostage situation. "There are a lot of actions going on behind the scenes," he said. "They haven't congealed yet."

If the Israeli understanding of U.S. intentions is correct, it would appear that the Reagan administration had linked the American hostages and the Arab prisoners by signaling Israel to sit tight until the hostages' safety was guaranteed.

This might come through their transfer to the custody of a Western embassy in Beirut, or to Syria. Israeli television reported Thursday night that such an understanding had been reached between the two governments.

This was denied by some officials, but others suggested it was more accurate than contradictory reports that the United States wanted Israel to continue to release the prisoners in groups.

The Israeli comments followed the blunt remarks Thursday by a



Lebanese held by Israel strolling and sitting in a tent at a makeshift prison north of Haifa.

White House official, as reported by The Washington Post, who said that the United States expected Israel to go ahead and free the Lebanese without having to be asked.

There were no claims here Friday of a firm agreement between the United States and Israel. Officials spoke in terms of "understandings," and suggested that the degree of contact and coordination in the TWA case has been greater than might be evident.

From Israeli comments, it appeared that the key issue now, as seen by the Israelis and possibly by the United States, was whether Nabih Berri, the leader of the Shiite militia Amal — who is negotiating on behalf of the hijackers — can guarantee the safety of the hostages.

"The problem is not Israel," said an official close to Prime Minister Shimon Peres. "The problem is if Nabih Berri can deliver. The American position is that it should lead,

and Israel's is a willingness to help. There is no Israeli position as such."

It did not appear that a possible major role for Syria in resolving the crisis, as reported from Beirut on Friday, posed a major problem for Israel.

The Israelis have not objected to third parties being involved in a settlement, but have insisted that they will deal directly only with the United States.

The Israeli government has pledged to be as helpful as possible in the case, but has insisted that it will consider releasing the mostly Shiite prisoners it holds at the Altin prison only in response to a direct request from the senior level of the Reagan administration.

Israeli officials have made clear that such a request need not be made in a public forum.

In the meantime, statements to the news media — including a strong hint earlier this week by

Vice President George Bush, who said the prisoners at Altin were being held by Israel in violation of international law — will not affect the Israeli posture, the sources said.

The visible level of U.S.-Israeli contacts is likely to rise next week with the arrival in Washington of David Kameche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

The Reagan administration has vowed not to give in to the hijackers' demands or to pressure Israel to free the Lebanese. At the same time, the drumbeat of indirect public suggestions and blunt comments by anonymous U.S. officials clearly increased pressure on Israel.

Israeli officials said signs of erosion in support for Israel in U.S. public opinion were "worrisome" and "unjustified," but suggested this would be overcome.

"There has been no permanent damage" to Israel's standing in the United States, a senior official declared.

Blast by U.S. Military Simulates Atomic Bomb

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

ALAMAGORDO, New Mexico — The largest conventional explosion ever set off by the United States hurled a gigantic mushroom cloud over the desert Thursday, rattling windows dozens of miles away.

Nothing like it had been seen in the United States since atmospheric nuclear tests were banned in 1963.

The explosion, which was created by a mixture of ammonium nitrate and fuel oil, was a military test to simulate a nuclear bomb. The blast effects were equivalent to those of an eight-kiloton nuclear weapon, officials of the Defense Nuclear Agency said. By comparison, the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945, had a yield of 13 kilotons.

Eight-kiloton nuclear explosives are standard tactical weapons in modern armed forces, the officials said, and thus Thursday's test was a fair gauge of the battlefield use of a nuclear weapon.

Under the atmospheric test ban, all U.S. nuclear tests have been carried out underground at a test site in Nevada.

Underground tests are of limited utility in gauging the actual effects of nuclear weapons on housing and military facilities, so simulated tests are carried out from time to time using chemical explosives.

Thursday's explosion, code-named "Minor Scale," was the first true simulation of a nuclear blast, however.

The charge consisted of 4,880 tons of high explosive packed in a fiberglass hemisphere 88 feet (27 meters) in diameter that was standing on the ground, officials said. The largest previous test, conducted two years ago, involved the detonation of only 660 tons of explosive.

A principal purpose of the test, which officials said cost about \$37 million, was to gauge the effect of a nearby nuclear explosion on various designs for hardened mobile missile launchers, which would be used to deploy the proposed Mid-Range missile.

Other targets of the test included military and civilian shelters, weapons systems, aircraft, fortifications

and houses. Among the experimental targets at or near ground zero were some provided by Canada, West Germany, France, Norway, Sweden and Great Britain.

Minor Scale was detonated not far from Trinity Site — the spot where the world's first nuclear device was detonated on July 16, 1945. In some respects Thursday's explosion resembled the Trinity explosion, and the thunder of the shock boomed for several minutes as it echoed between the mountain ranges bounding the site.

Neither cameras nor binoculars were permitted in the area of the test. The military distributed three photographs but declined to make available one showing the mushroom plume, saying that it contained sensitive information.

Officials said the test would take a month or more to evaluate and that many of the results would remain secret. The several hundred foreign dignitaries, scientists, military officers and journalists assembled for the occasion could see little of the blast site five miles (eight kilometers) away except the huge hemisphere of explosives and the blast itself.

But the windows in buildings 10 miles away were shattered, and spectators were knocked back by the shock wave.

Major General Niles J. Fulwiler, commander of the White Sands Missile Range, said the main difference between Minor Scale and a nuclear blast "is that a nuclear smoke plume rises faster than this one. And, of course, a nuclear fireball is far hotter, and that creates all kinds of colors in the fireball and cloud."

"I'm not sure whether the Russians have ever set off anything comparable," General Fulwiler said. "This may be the most powerful [nonnuclear] blast anyone's ever carried out."

Costa Rican Leader Rejects Nicaraguan Request for DMZ

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — President Luis Alberto Monge has rejected a Nicaraguan call to set up a demilitarized zone along the two nations' tense border.

"Costa Rica," Mr. Monge said Thursday, "is a neutral territory, in practice always because that has been its tradition, and formally since Nov. 17, 1983, when it issued a proclamation of neutrality in conflicts of other nations."

The country has not had an army since 1948. Security is handled by civil and rural guards.

Daniel Ortega Saverio, president of Nicaragua's leftist government, sent a letter to Mr. Monge renewing his suggestion that a demilitarized zone be established.

In recent weeks there have been claims of shooting incidents across the border.

Meanwhile, in Moscow the acting head of state, Vasili V. Kuznetsov, met Thursday with a Nicaraguan delegation, and reiterated support for the Sandinistas.



Elizabeth H. Dole

U.S. Plans New Airport Regulations

(Continued from Page 1)

Press reported from Cork, Ireland. The spokesman, who declined to be identified, said the wreckage was located by HMS Challenger, a seabed survey vessel, in waters 120 miles (193 kilometers) southwest of Ireland.

He said that he did not know whether the wreckage might contain the "black box" flight recorder, vital to determining whether the Boeing 747 was blown up by a bomb before it crashed.

An Indian newspaper reported Friday that examinations of taped conversations between air controllers and the Air-India flight revealed "a third, a muffled bang and a faint shriek" minutes before the plane disappeared from radar scopes.

The Times of India, in a dispatch from Cork, said experts believe the identifiable sounds "indicate that the pilot was trying to convey the distress signal moments after the emergency arose."

Meanwhile, passengers on a Pan Am flight from London to New York made an unscheduled landing Thursday night at Ireland's Shannon airport after the airline received a bomb threat. The passengers resumed their journey to New York on Friday after a seven-hour delay, but without their heavy luggage.

Bally O'Shea, the airport operations manager, said a relief plane was flown to Shannon from London to allow them to continue their trip to New York.

Swedes, Danes Propose Car Bridge, Rail Tunnel

STOCKHOLM — Swedish and Danish officials recommended Friday that a motor-vehicle bridge be built between Malmö and Copenhagen across the Öresund.

Also, a rail tunnel linking Helsingborg and Elsinore, further north, was proposed. The total cost would be \$640 million.

Helms Says Iran Planned and Financed Hijacking

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Jesse Helms has asserted that Iran set in motion the seizure of the Trans World Airlines plane on June 14 and trained at least one member of the original hijacking team.

In a statement inserted Thursday in the Congressional Record, the North Carolina Republican said that Ali Atwa, a Lebanese Shiite Moslem, was flown to Iran on May 5 and reportedly spent three weeks in training camps near Meshed and Tehran.

On the day of the hijacking at the Athens airport, Mr. Atwa was a standby passenger and was unable to board the airliner. He was arrested by the Greek authorities after his two colleagues had hijacked the plane, but later was flown to Algiers to join the hijackers in exchange for some of the passengers aboard the TWA plane.

Mr. Helms said that, according to information gathered by his staff, one Iranian camp where Mr. Atwa was trained had Boeing 727 and 747 airplanes parked on a runway to familiarize the hijackers with cabin layout and controls. Mr. Helms described the other camp as "a special training center for suicide squads."

According to the senator, Mr. Atwa was aboard an Iranian C-130 Hercules plane that took off from Iran's Revolutionary Guards to Damascus on June 3 or 9.

"By June 10, it is believed that the Iranian officials were in Beirut working on the actual logistics



Ali Atwa

and operations of the hijacking operation," Mr. Helms said. Four days later the hijacking occurred.

Mr. Helms said that the principal reason for recruiting Mr. Atwa for the hijacking was that his brother, Abdullah, was killed during an Israeli military operation near Sidon in southern Lebanon in May.

Reagan administration officials have said that there are close con-

nections between Iran and the Shiite extremists who are believed to have had a role in the hijacking. But officials said they could not confirm or deny that Iran actually had ordered the hijacking or that Mr. Atwa had been trained in Iran.

"The elements involved in this hijacking have Iranian connections," one official said. "But we don't have specific evidence that Iran said, 'Go ahead on this.'"

Mr. Helms, a ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said his information was based on his staff's monitoring of developments in Iran, Lebanon and Syria in recent months, especially in the last eight weeks. Aides said they had maintained contacts with Iranian, Lebanese and other Moslem sources in the United States and overseas.

Based on this information, Mr. Helms described what he said was the "infrastructure of terrorism" established by Iran's ruler, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, throughout the Middle East.

He said that if the reports reaching his staff were accurate, the Iranian government had designated June 14 as the "Day of Jerusalem," to be marked especially by Shiite Moslems.

Mr. Helms asserted that more than \$30 million had been transferred from Iran to Lebanese Shiite leaders in the weeks just before the TWA hijacking.

He said that the Iranian Martyrs Foundation was the channel for the funds. The agency's chairman, Mahdi Karubi, visited Lebanon twice, in early and in late May, Mr.

Helms said, for meetings with pro-Iranian Lebanese clerics in Beirut and Baalbeck, in eastern Lebanon.

The senator said that Iran's parliament had appropriated the equivalent of \$65 million for the Martyrs Foundation and that Mr. Karubi had transferred "at least half of the money to the local radicals, leaving the other half with the Iranian ambassador in Damascus."

An Iranian radio broadcast, reporting on a visit by Mr. Karubi to Lebanon, described the Martyrs Foundation as an agency that provides welfare and employment for the families of those who have died in the Shiite cause. U.S. officials say they believe that the families of Lebanese terrorists get funds from the foundation.

Tax Rise May Be Necessity, Stockman Says

(Continued from Page 1)

and downright dishonesty in our budget numbers, debate and advocacy."

Mr. Stockman said that until the White House and the Republican leadership of the Senate settled upon a budget proposal that would reduce the fiscal 1986 deficit by \$56 billion, "our side had not come clean on holding the line on taxes."

He added that in the matter of "honesty in accounting, we have not come entirely clean." He said the Senate budget "rests on some pretty optimistic assumptions about the path of our economy over the next three years — namely 4 percent average growth over the next 14 quarters, inflation where it is and a steady descent of interest

rates to 5.5 percent on Treasury bills by 1988."

If the administration and the Senate used the consensus figures of the 50 economists who report their forecasts to Blue Chip Indicators, a newsletter, the growth figure would be 2.9 percent, Mr. Stockman said, and inflation and interest rates would be higher.

He was harsher on the House's budget proposal. Like the Senate's, it shows \$56 billion in deficit reduction in fiscal 1986, but it shows smaller reductions than the Senate's in subsequent years and contains still more questionable calculations than the House's.

And in maintaining nearly all domestic programs that the Reagan administration would eliminate or reduce, Mr. Stockman said, the House would cut only \$10 billion

from a domestic budget of \$600 billion.

House, Senate Deadlocked House and Senate negotiators talked Thursday about the 1986 budget, but left for a 10-day recess without breaking the deadlock over the cost-of-living increase in Social Security benefits that had stymied talks on Tuesday. They are scheduled to talk again after the recess, The New York Times reported from Washington.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Spy Detectors Unlimited

The House of Representatives has approved, 333-71, a measure that many of the 333 and most of the 71 knew could not achieve its goal. The measure was a broad grant of authority to the Pentagon to administer lie detector tests. The goal is to detect spies before they can do the kind of damage alleged to have been done in the Walker case. But Congress must think harder about the means.

It is accepted that lie detector tests have some role in keeping secrets. The Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency routinely administer them to their employees, and to an extent that cannot be known the tests, or the threat of tests, may have prevented some spying. Polygraph testing, its proponents admit, is less than 100 percent reliable. Lie detectors detect not lies but stress. Skillful liars, presumably including some spies, can fool the machines. The results of the tests are not admissible in court.

So the weapon the House proposes to rely on is faulty; moreover, its aim is imprecise. What is needed is not authority for fallible new

methods to test four million Pentagon and defense-contractor employees, but a focus on the far smaller number with access to important secrets. Powerful institutional incentives exist to classify far too much material as secret and to clear far too many people to see it. This makes protection of real secrets more difficult.

One suggestion is to use a method applied by the Office of Management and Budget in domestic government: put hard limits on the number of employees to be granted security clearances and on the amount of material to be classified. This would cause a lot of groaning and might lead to some wrong decisions. But under the present system a man such as John Walker Jr., with access to genuine secrets, evidently escaped all scrutiny from the time he first was granted his clearance until he finally was implicated by family members. Authorizing the already overworked Pentagon security apparatus to lie detector tests to four million people blurs any focus on the much smaller number of potential spies.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Cattle Show Begins

Has the 1988 presidential campaign already begun? Sad to say, there is evidence it has. The first votes are to be cast at the Republican county conventions in Michigan in January 1988. Already potential candidates are scouring Michigan for support. But the deadline is even earlier than that: the 10,000 precinct delegates entitled to vote at the state's 83 county conventions are to be elected in the August 1986 primary. To get your name on the ballot as a candidate for precinct delegate, you have to file signatures with the clerk in June 1986—less than a year from now.

This deadline transformed last weekend's Republican Midwest leadership conference in Grand Rapids, Michigan, into the first cattle show of the 1988 campaign. Trooping into the Amway Plaza, just across the river from the Gerald R. Ford Museum, were Vice President George Bush and Representative Jack Kemp, Senator Robert Dole and former Governor Pierre du Pont of Delaware. We will spare you speculation about which candidate got the support of the Shiawassee County chairman and how many judgeship hopefuls attended a

reception for another candidate. Long before we can even guess the challenges that will face the next president, the campaign has begun.

Must we add that this is preposterously early? We are sympathetic to any state that is ready to challenge Iowa's and New Hampshire's claims to be the first to vote for president, and Michigan certainly is larger and arguably more typical of the nation than the other two. We suppose a focus on Michigan will force candidates to take blood oaths to help the auto industry, but then Iowa requires them to swear never to order a grain embargo.

The greater defect here is giving the vote to people elected two years before a party's national convention. This is one of those absurd features of the old system of presidential politics that the Democrats were wise enough to get rid of and the Republicans should not revive. If Michigan Republicans want to outflank their copartisans in Iowa and New Hampshire, fine. Just let them begin their process in the same calendar year as the election, not two years before.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Sabbath Decision

In striking down a Connecticut law that let any employee take off from work on his chosen Sabbath, the Supreme Court has drawn a useful line between yielding to the demands of religious interests and accommodating them. The decision gives hope that rulings like the approval of a city-sponsored Nativity display were momentary lapses from the rule of strict government neutrality on religious matters.

Connecticut's unusual law guaranteed every employee the right to designate a personal Sabbath. That forced employers to give them the day off, regardless of the effect on the business or on co-workers who did not invoke religious duty. The law was an innocent outgrowth of the Legislature's decision a decade ago to abolish Sunday closing laws. Understandably worried that devout Christians would be forced to work Sundays against their will, and solicited also of those who observe a different Sabbath, the Legislature let every employee make an individual choice of a guaranteed day of rest. But that forced some citizens to bend to others' religious demands.

The 8-to-1 decision to this effect is encour-

aging because the court recently showed signs of looking for more ways to "accommodate" religion. Connecticut and the Justice Department argued that the state law was just such an accommodation, but the court correctly saw it as a religious command. As Chief Justice Warren Burger wrote, "Government must guard against activity that impinges on religious freedom, and must take pains not to compel people to act in the name of any religion."

A truer model of accommodation lies in the federal civil rights law, which calls on employers "to reasonably accommodate" employee Sabbath preferences if that can be done "without undue hardship on the conduct of the employer's business."

Americans do not always live up to their constitutional tradition of religious tolerance. They sometimes show insufficient regard for the religious sensibilities of others. But rigid laws like Connecticut's will not foster understanding, and they send the wrong message, of government partisanship. Neutrality best keeps faith with the Constitution.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Slender Hopes for Milan

The outlook for the European Community summit meeting in Milan is worse than it looked after the Brussels summit in March. Optimism over reform has waned and a whole string of other topics will cut into a 10-cornered discussion of only a few hours. The need for progress has grown visibly since Brussels. From next year when the Iberians join, there will be 12 viewpoints to reconcile; and there is growing pressure from America on a number of fronts such as the Strategic Defense Initiative and the threat of a food-dumping war. The acid test of the will to European unification remains majority voting. It entails the partial surrender of that national sovereignty which, in capitals like London, seems to gain in importance as its reality in the world of the superpowers shrivels before our eyes. In Milan, then, blessed are they who expect nothing

for they shall not be disappointed. Hope, however, is free as usual.

—The Guardian (London).

Desperation in El Salvador

The terroristic machine-gun attack by guerrillas that left 13 people dead — six of them Americans — at an outdoor San Salvador café is a savage act of desperation, more evidence that the leftist rebels are impatient with the lack of progress in their campaign to take over the country. Spraying gunfire into a crowd is not likely to win hearts or minds; it does inspire fear. Whether the terror was aimed at the American victims we cannot say. What is clear is that the world must not grow used to this terror. The terror must end, but never on the terrorists' terms.

—The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

A Cornered Europe Shows a Will to Survive

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — After a decade of dol-drum, members of the European Community are worried enough about their future to seek new momentum. Already, though, high expectations for this weekend's summit meeting in Milan have sagged.

There is not much chance yet of rewriting the Treaty of Rome into a much tighter charter for a real European Union, as has been discussed

for so long. More modest moves are likely to try to overcome the many remaining barriers to internal trade and to restrict the export of goods.

Still, there has been a change in the wind. For the first time in years, the issue among the leaders is not about extracting money from each other but about how to develop the great potential that Europe has but cannot pull itself together to use.

And for the first time, they will be a round dozen. Portugal and Spain do not become members until Jan. 1, but they will attend as observers. The Community is reaching its full proportions, 320 million people, more than the United States or the Soviet Union. The prospect is reviving almost forgotten hopes of creating a vital new world power.

No one denies that the impetus is fear. It is the fear of proud nations, once masters of global empires, that they will be left behind to stagnate and founder in a fast-moving world. The danger of irreversible decline such as others have faced in history is seen looming ahead.

For the Europeans, the spur is not the clanking, armor-plated Soviet Union. It is the innovative United States, hard-selling Japan, the bustling productive countries that have moved from underdeveloped to highly competitive in a generation. The fear is of missing the third Industrial Revolution.

President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative focused minds in a way he never intended and no one foresaw. It seems to foreshadow a vast new technological spurt to overturn economies.

European interest in it is not about shooting down missiles, but about penetrating markets, saving jobs, keeping scientists. Whether they admit it or not, the French hope their Eureka project will mobilize Europeans for their own indus-

trial purposes. Four big companies from four countries have just agreed to join in it.

There is a long way for them to go, and they are coming to realize that that is precisely because they have failed to complete their Common Market. An American high-technology expert points out that European companies make 10 different types of telecommunications switches and spend a quarter of their programmers' time on it, when only two or three switches and less than half the time in a combined effort would mean profitability.

These facts of modern life inevitably collide with national politics, still clinging along at the old pace. The political tendency has been to look inward, to hold on to the bird in the hand and let those in the bush go their own way.

A clear sign of the opposing tugs has come with the formation of the "Action Committee for Europe." It is a deliberate repetition of the committee established by the late Jean Monnet, who used it as a weapon to lobby, chivy and shove the Euro-

peans into creating the EC. The nostalgia is redolent. Some of the people are the same. The secretary is Max Kohnstamm, the venerable Dutchman who was a loyal Monnet aide. The formula is the same: leaders of labor, business and politics who are ready to use their influence behind scenes to move governments. They met in Bonn earlier this month and issued an appeal to the Milan summit conference "to give back to the Community strength and confidence in its future."

This is important. It creates a constituency for hard decisions. It is also revealing that businessmen and labor officials are much more strongly represented on the committee than politicians.

These are the first signs that Europe is producing the will to pick itself up again, as it did after the war. The difficulties also show how hard it is for nations, even friendly ones, to cooperate for joint benefit. But they can when it is patently clear that there is no other way. The future depends on seeing clearly before there is too much pain.

The New York Times.

Ignoring Economic Warnings

By Jeff Faux

WASHINGTON — The economic debate absorbing Washington is dangerously narrow. While the president, the Congress and the media are preoccupied with budget-cutting and tax trade-offs, few are giving serious attention to the economic warning signals flashing "trouble ahead."

The chances of a recession occurring in the near future have risen

In a new downturn, America would face a Catch-22 situation.

sharply. For the last year, the unemployment rate (now 7.3 percent) has been virtually motionless, and in September the current recovery will be 33 months old — the average duration of all recoveries since the end of World War II. Already a slowdown in the first half of 1985 has led most economic forecasters to reduce estimates of future growth.

No matter how the budget-cutting and tax-reform debates are resolved, neither will be of much help in dealing with a stalled economy. Indeed, in the short run both factors could hurt. Cutting a deficit draws money out of circulation; doing it when economic growth is slowing down could be a recipe for recession. The uncertainty caused by a long debate over tax-code revisions, coupled with the certainty that any significant reform will depress some sectors (such as housing), will also tend to dampen short-term economic growth.

If a downturn does begin soon, the United States will be caught in a Catch-22 situation. Since World War II, Americans have been able to spend their way out of recessions — including the last one — by increasing the deficit and lowering interest rates. But the high and persistent deficits of recent years have frightened the public, the press and most politicians into making deficit reduction the No. 1 economic policy goal. And the Federal Reserve Board insists on reducing the deficit before it will further lower interest rates.

Slower growth, which also slows tax revenues, is already creating a larger deficit. The growth in the gross national product for 1985 now projected by top forecasters will add about \$20 billion extra to the government's debt. To prevent the economy from tumbling into recession, interest rates will have to be lowered in the face of still higher deficits, or deficits will have to be deliberately increased further in order to put growing numbers of the jobless back to work.

The difficulty is compounded by mistaking trade problems. Since last summer, industrial production has been stagnant while imports have siphoned off the market for goods. Despite the fall in interest rates, the dollar remains strong. And hopes that the United States could arrest the erosion in its trade position by persuading Japan to open its markets to baseball bats and telecommunications equipment have proved naive.

Reaganomics has no answer for the trade deficit. Neither do the Democrats, who last year abandoned some promising industrial-policy proposals to help capital and labor become more competitive.

Finally, the banking system still totters. Debtor countries and their creditors averted disaster this year primarily by raising exports to the United States. But the trade balances of some of the largest — Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela and others — are shrinking again. An economic downturn in America could wipe out those margins and plunge some of the most vulnerable debtor nations and the world financial structure into chaos. It could also wipe out a third of American savings and loan associations, which are technically bankrupt or very close to bankruptcy.

The deficit, the erosion of the U.S. trade balance, and the fragility of the banking system are all fundamental problems of economic management to which neither traditional liberals nor conservatives have satisfactory answers. Nor is the public being prepared for dramatic, perhaps Draconian, measures that may be necessary when the next crisis hits.

Laissez-faire rhetoric notwithstanding, bank bailouts show that Washington will expand its economic intervention when major institutions are threatened. Yet policy-makers are neither developing alternatives nor addressing the constitutional, social and political issues that further interventions would raise.

While Mr. Reagan and the Democrats squabble over taxes and deficits, few leaders seem concerned with the larger issue of new growth.

The writer is president of the Economic Policy Institute, a research organization, and co-author (with Gar Alperovitz) of "Rebuilding America: He contributed this column to The New York Times."

Terror, Live at 5: Are the Media Part of the Problem?

A Want, a Need, to Know

NEWSPAPERS face a difficult task in dealing with events such as the hijacking of TWA Flight 847. The terrorists' goals include publicity for their causes and demands, but by their actions they are also making news, and people grab eagerly for details. Newspapers have had calls from readers who cannot wait for the next day's paper; other people keep their radios on all night.

The enormity of the deed has commandeered the public's attention; how could the media turn off the cameras, put away the microphones and tell reporters to step aside and wait patiently until the final act is over? The question answers itself.

We want to continue reading about what is happening, what is being done to bring the hostages' release. We want most of all to read that they are safe and ready to resume useful lives. Then we will want to know what is being done to the perpetrators, what is being done to prevent a repetition. But a blackout now, while it would turn off the klieg lights shining on the terrorists, would also deprive us of information about the welfare of the hostages, and this we need to know.

—Sam Zagoria, Washington Post ombudsman.

Distant, Useless Knowledge

MARSHALL McLuhan observed that primitive peoples may be better equipped for the communications revolution than highly intellectual people. C.S. Lewis, who somehow was both highly intellectual and stubbornly primitive, refused to read newspapers. He was convinced that they unnaturally and banefully engage our sympathies on behalf of remote people we can do nothing to help. We were given the power of compassion in order to help our neighbors, he contended, and only frustrated our better selves by getting worked up over the fates of strangers beyond our power to assist. Lewis had a point. Why should so many of us be hanging on the TV for the latest interim report on a few dozen people we can't do anything for? Who benefits from this monstrous maldistribution of attention except the criminals?

—Syndicated columnist Joseph Sobran.

Two Edges to the Sword

HOW FAR should media self-discipline go? Should the press censor at the source, and if so when? Should television blot out Nabih Berri's news conferences, or conceal the anguish of the hostages' families? Certainly Vietnam and Watergate discredited the assumption that government knows what it is doing and would do it well if only the press kept its big nose out of it.

True, television is about as capable of self-discipline in its chase after good footage as a dog is in chasing a rabbit. True also, television changes the terms of political action and discussion. It has helped arm puffy mini-states and terrorist networks with the capacity to disrupt the composure and injure the pride of great powers. But this nuisance capacity can be turned into a fundamental threat only by inflated talk, panic and overreaction.

Ithiel de Sola Pool of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has observed that every new communications technology has aroused the censorial instinct. But deference to the censors' fears is not, and should not be, the governing philosophy of the First Amendment to the Constitution.

The Reagan administration has promoted a good deal of grumbling over TV coverage of the hostage crisis. But its "Mephistophelian bargain" with the nuke (in Godfrey Hodgson's term) has been the most eager in our history. An administration with so much faith in going, via television, over the heads of government and media middlemen to "the people" can hardly complain when the monster it usually strokes develops a bite.

—Syndicated columnist Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

For Greater Self-Restraint

WHY DO the networks cover terrorism the way they do? Largely for commercial reasons. Their coverage is driven by ratings, not news judgment. Television executives understand that the public responds to the underlying tensions of hostage situations, but the situations themselves are fairly static after the first few days. Accordingly, there are few dramatic developments to tape and put on the air. So the networks try to expand the news to fill the excessive time allotted.

The need to fill air time has several unfortunate effects. It tends to exaggerate the importance of an event. And it may encourage dwelling on historical analogies that may be mainly false, such as the comparison being drawn between the current situation and the Iranian hostage crisis.

Excessive and distorted coverage can frustrate policy-makers and limit their options. There was no good reason to allow Nabih Berri to appear regularly on network television, communicating his demands himself to the American public. The U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, Reginald Bartholomew, has had a particularly close relationship with Mr. Berri and could have negotiated with him in private — probably to much better effect.

Some may argue that the real problem is the nature of terrorism, not the nature of television.

But there is no imperative in terrorism that dictates the kind and amount of television coverage it gets.

What would more responsible coverage look like? It would require a sense of perspective. It would be less extensive and repetitive and would give less air time to the terrorists themselves. It would also avoid interviews with so-called experts who second-guess the government and with family members who sometimes blurt out information that endangers their captive relatives.

—Stephen Klaidman, a senior research fellow at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics at Georgetown University, writing in The New York Times.

Inspiring Needed Outrage

FOR AMERICANS, there is no escaping Henry Kissinger these days. Early in the morning, late at night, he is all over the networks, stamping his foot like Rumpelstiltskin, crying out his message of "no deals, no negotiations, no coverage" and retaliation when it's over. And like Rumpelstiltskin, he finally stamped so hard he put his foot through the floor.

It happened the other night during an appearance with the talk-show host Ted Koppel. The former secretary of state was, once again, berating the news media for giving a platform to terrorists and hijackers, particularly in a news conference given by the Lebanese minister Nabih Berri that disintegrated into rugby-field chaos.

"If the Nazis had invited networks to Auschwitz to watch people marching off to gas chambers, would it be appropriate news coverage to cover that?" he asked, opening up the floor beneath him.

Had they had the chance, responded Mr. Koppel, the networks "absolutely" should have shown Auschwitz. "Can you imagine what the outrage of the world would have been if it had seen five television pictures of what was going on there?"

—Syndicated columnist Mary McGarry.

Gandhi and the Sikhs: After the Crash, a Narrow Road

By Pranay Gupta

NEW YORK — There is increasing agreement that a bomb destroyed Air-India's Flight 182 off the Irish coast, but we may never know whether the Boeing 747 was blown up by Sikh militants, as some of the reportedly have claimed. Yet, in the minds of many Indians, the 329 men, women and children on the Toronto-Bombay flight were victims of a stepped-up global effort aimed at destabilizing their democracy. I fear that the prospect of a reasonably early resolution of India's most pressing problem — the Punjab, where Sikh separatists have been agitating to establish a theocratic state called Khalistan — may have also disappeared with Flight 182.

In a perfect world, Sikhs would be given the benefit of the doubt. There is no hard evidence of their responsibility. And the plane carried Indians of many ethnic backgrounds. But India's majority Hindus already are inflamed by articles by Sikh terrorists against people in New Delhi and in the Punjab; they see the Sikh separatist problem as threatening the very fabric of nationhood. They were remarkably restrained after the recent incident, largely because of pre-emptive measures taken by the Indian government — a marked contrast to the bloodbath against innocent Sikhs in northern India after the assassination last October of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by Sikh bodyguards.

But now Mrs. Gandhi's son and successor, Rajiv Gandhi, will be under fresh pressure to adopt a hard line toward the Punjab and the Sikhs. During his recent visit to the United States, he impressed many as a man who seemed determined to bring about a negotiated democratic settlement to the problem and to other regional disputes. For example, Mr. Gandhi had assured President Jimm-

R. Jayawardene of neighboring Sri Lanka that India would not encourage separatists who wanted an independent Tamil state in the northern part of that small island nation. The Sri Lankans had long suspected that Tamil separatists resented sanctuary and succor in India. I think Mr. Gandhi recognized the implications of Sri Lanka's irredentist movement for his own country — for the Punjab, for Kashmir, for Assam.

But the airline disaster has pulled Prime Minister Gandhi's Punjab problem back into the international limelight. It raises the question of whether his strategy of tacking the Punjab issue through negotiation and good-will is irrelevant in the face of stepped-up terrorism. And the episode suggests a fresh challenge to the government's capacity to provide security to its own people.

India has long prided itself on its liberal democracy; it is almost alone among the big nations of the Third World in not being a "security state." Will that change? Will Mr. Gandhi be forced to demand a curtailing of liberties in the name of national security?

During his visit to the United States, he was reported to be coming around to the view that, contrary to his earlier assertion and to the belief of some of his advisers, America was not colluding with Pakistan-based Sikh separatists. But he nevertheless expressed concern over the Khalistan movement's being largely financed by wealthy Sikh expatriates and their American supporters. And he knows that some Khalistani leaders find sympathetic ears in Congress.

Sympathetic ears in Congress.

Prime Minister Gandhi's challenge

lies in resisting renewed calls among some influential Hindu politicians for a tougher stand against the Sikhs. He must stay on the course he had decided on — negotiations with Sikhs over genuine economic and political grievances in the Punjab. He will be tempted to conclude that peaceful solutions are now out of the question. His mother met the threat of Sikh separatism by closing off most avenues of political compromise and by centralizing decision-making. But Mr. Gandhi must issue a fresh appeal to the "Indian" in Sikhs and non-Sikhs alike and convert this tragedy into an opportunity to fashion a new national sense of Indianness.

The writer, formerly a foreign correspondent for The New York Times, is author of the forthcoming book "Vengeance: India After the Assassination of Indira Gandhi."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Anti-Terror Tactics

In response to the opinion column "Time for a Convention Against Terrorism" (June 25) by Flora Lewis:

If "any country that refuses to sign and apply the rules [of an international convention against terrorism] would brand itself a supporter of terrorism for all the world to see," what can we infer about the United States from its failure to sign the international convention on genocide?

Terrorism does not take place in a social, political or economic vacuum. State terrorism begets injustice and injustice breeds terrorism. Until the two superpowers cease sponsoring criminals in the name of ideology (read: geopolitics and economics), no

piece of paper, signed or unsigned, is going to make the world safe.

JEFFREY L. SELBIN,
Paris.

Regarding "Greece Reassesses Plan to Close Bases" (June 24):

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has triumphantly announced to the Greek parliament that he will close all American bases in his country at the end of their lease in 1988. In view of this and of Greece's return to Beirut of an associate of the hijackers of the TWA airliner, I suggest that the American government should announce now that as soon as practicable it will close these bases.

Such swift action might cause the Greek government to modify its atti-

tudes and would save the United States from further humiliation. It might also have a beneficial effect on other countries from whom the United States leases bases.

EDWARD WELLS,
Marbella, Spain.

Questions for Hammer

Regarding "A Reagan-Gorbachev Initiative" (June 17):

Allow me to ask Armand Hammer about the "events" which, according to him, have urged President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev into a cooperative spirit. What were they? Harsher warfare in Afghanistan? Hardening of oppression in Central and Eastern Europe? Deadlock in Geneva? Mr. Hammer

offers to Mr. Gorbachev "a place alongside Lenin in Russian history." Was it not Lenin who wrote that capitalists will produce the rope on which the Bolsheviks will hang them?

S. GROCHOLSKI,
London.

I was impressed with Mr. Hammer's vision of peace, but when he writes of the "electric shock of gratification throughout the world" that a meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev would generate, and of the "immensity" they would achieve, I wonder what he is up to. Has oil been found under the walls of the Kremlin?

FRIEDRICH SEYTHAL,
New York.

FROM OUR JUNE 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: A Platform for U.S. Democrats

LONDON — Thomas F. Ryan, New York financier, arrived here [on June 28]. To a Herald correspondent, Mr. Ryan said: "Business in the United States is good and if the politicians will let it alone the country will take care of itself. The Republican Party is breaking up. Were it not for Mr. [Theodore] Roosevelt's popularity with the masses the Democrats could elect a President in 1912. What would the issues be of the Democrats? First, stop making business subservient to political ambition; adjust the tariff in the interest of and for the benefit of all the American people instead of for a comparatively small number; rigid economy in the expenditures of the Government; upbuilding of the navy till it is superior to those of any two nations put together."

1935: U.S. Envoy Is Jeered in Dublin

DUBLIN — The journey of Alvin Mansfield Owsley, new American Minister to the Irish Free State, from the American Legation to Dublin Castle [on June 27] to present his credentials to President Eamon de Valera, was marred by a demonstration by scores of Communists. As Mr. Owsley's car, escorted by cavalry, approached the entrance to the castle at Cork Hill here, a group of Reds tried to rush it in order to show the American envoy with leaflets demanding the release of Tom Mooney, the veteran labor leader imprisoned in California. While Mr. Owsley, former Minister to Romania, proceeded through the streets, other Communists passed among the crowds and distributed leaflets headed: "No welcome to Mr. Owsley! Release Tom Mooney!"

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Smith Wins Re-election In Zimbabwe Campaign Reflecting White Fears

Washington Post Service
BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — Ian Smith, the former prime minister, has been re-elected to the Zimbabwe Parliament in an election that reflected deep divisions in the country's small and uneasy white population.

Thursday's election was held for the 20 seats designated for whites. The country's 2.9 million black voters are to go to the polls Monday and Tuesday to choose the 80 other legislators in an election that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's party is considered almost certain to win.

Mr. Smith capitalized on white resentment of the black-majority government to regain his seat by an overwhelming margin. His conservative party gained 15 of the 20 seats for whites while his principal opponents won four. An independent opposition to Mr. Smith's hard-line policies also won a seat.

The former prime minister waged a confrontational campaign against the socialist-oriented government of Mr. Mugabe. It contrasted sharply with the more conciliatory approach of the moderate whites.

Mr. Smith won 71 percent of the vote in a parliamentary district in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second-largest city. He hailed his victory as

"the first step in the right direction of bringing a little bit of sanity to the scene."

But two of Mr. Smith's principal white opponents — William Irvin, leader of the Independent Zimbabwe Group, and Chris Andersen, one of two white ministers in Mr. Mugabe's cabinet — also were re-elected. The two men led the walk-out from Mr. Smith's party three years ago that was the first split within the white parliamentary delegation.

Mr. Smith won all 20 white seats in the 1980 vote prior to independence, but defections and interim elections have eroded his party's delegation to seven seats.

He started this campaign emphasizing his desire to "reunite" the white community and to work together with Mr. Mugabe and other black leaders. But in recent days his attacks grew more vitriolic; his descriptions of Rhodesia were ruled past more evocative and his crowds larger.

He condemned what Mr. Mugabe's "communist government" had allowed schools to teach, the economy and law in order to deteriorate seriously and "do damage to our country" by advocating a one-party state.

Mr. Smith, who led Rhodesia, then known as Rhodesia, since 1965, years of white-minority rule in defiance of international law and an emotional appeal to the 32,500 registered white voters. Many of them fear and resent Mr. Mugabe's Marxist rhetoric and policies.

In recent days Mr. Smith, who has said this will be his last campaign, drew large and enthusiastic crowds in Bulawayo and Harare. He lashed out against Mr. Mugabe and against his white opponents, whom he accused of siding for breaking ranks with him in 1982.

Under a complex 1979 agreement that helped pave the way to black-majority rule, 80 of Zimbabwe's 100 seats are set for whites, despite the fact that less than 2 percent of the population. The agreement, set in 1979, and at that time, 70 percent of the votes were to be used to abolish or alter the arrangement.

Mr. Smith said Thursday that he hoped Mr. Mugabe should be persuaded not to abdicate the white roll. "I hope they listen to us," he said. "If they have any intelligence they will, if they want to keep our brains, our skin."

More than half the white population has left Zimbabwe since independence, leaving about 100,000.

80 Killed In Storms, Flooding in Philippines

United Press International
MANILA — Monsoon rains spawned by tropical storms have brought the worst flooding in 13 years to the Philippines, killing 80 people over the past week.

Seasonal rains also continued Friday to batter western Japan, leaving 12 persons dead and 1,778 homeless, police reported.

Among the 80 victims were a woman and her five children who were crushed Thursday when landslides buried three hillside houses in Olango, outside the U.S. Subic Bay Naval Base 68 miles (97 kilometers) north of Manila.

Authorities estimated that 60 percent of Manila was under water. Officials asked navy divers to rescue residents marooned on rooftops, and hundreds of residents were evacuated to higher ground. More than a foot of water surrounded the Hilton and Manila hotels in central Manila.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos blamed the flooding in Manila on garbage that clogged drains. He said that he would post guards at sewage and flood control systems to prevent people from throwing away trash.

In the suburban town of Calina, authorities said that poisonous snakes had been flushed out by the flooding and were threatening residents.

The National Flood Control Center said residents of the central plain of the island of Luzon, a rice-growing area just north of the capital, were urged to evacuate because the Pangasinan and Agno rivers were close to overflowing.

The weather bureau's chief forecaster, Amado Pineda, said that the flooding was the worst since the July and August 1972, when 500 people were killed in Manila and central Luzon.

A typhoon veered away from the Philippines on Thursday and headed Friday toward southern Japan, but the winds brought heavy rains.

Torrential rains fell in wide areas in western Japan for the eighth day Friday, triggering 1,150 mudslides and disrupting rail and road transportation, police said.

Ozal Leaves on Visit to China

The Associated Press
ISTANBUL — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left Friday for a five-day visit to China, the first by a Turkish prime minister. He is to make stopovers in Qatar, Pakistan and Thailand before reaching China on Sunday.

Odd Couple in Asia: Sihanouk and Kim Il Sung

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service
PYONGYANG, North Korea — As Prince Norodom Sihanouk tells it, his friend came to him one day and said, "You've lost a country, the least we can do is to build you a house."

The friend was Kim Il Sung, one of the most forbidding figures in the Communist world, and the house he built for the prince on a wooded hillside outside the North Korean capital was fit for a king.

The prince, king of Cambodia as a teen-ager, and later prime minister and constitutional head of state, tells visitors that the 40-room mansion in this austere workers' state is the grandest residence he has ever had.

"I call it my palace," he says, breaking into the nervous laughter that punctuates much of his conversation.

On the face of it, the politics of this region has produced few odder couples than the prince, 63, and Mr. Kim, 72, his benefactor.

Prince Sihanouk is a gentlemanly aristocrat with a passion for French civilization. He is a Buddhist who says of the Khmer Rouge, murderers of five of his children and 14 grandchildren, "I have to pardon."

After 15 years under house arrest in Cambodia or in exile, either here or in Beijing, he remains an aesthete, immaculate in Paris-tailored gray stripes, partial to caviar and Champagne.

In addition to the mansion, Mr. Kim has provided 100 Koreans to staff it, and a fleet of luxury cars are at the prince's call. There are also hefty hard-currency expenses to be met for the prince's frequent overseas travels and even for his clothes. "It was not France which gave me this suit," the prince says. "It was President Kim."

Then there are the lesser favors, the imported wines and foods, the sports hall near the artificial lake where the prince plays badminton with Pyongyang-based diplomats, the dances for the diplomatic corps at which the prince, manning the stereo, favors American pop music.

Mr. Kim, whom the prince refers to as "more than a friend, more than a brother," is a man who has rarely been called that outside the Communist world.

A peasant's son who took power when the Soviet Army arrived here in 1945, Mr. Kim, through his Korean Workers' Party, has imposed a chilling regimentation on his country's 18 million people. He has bolstered it with a personality cult that many believe even Stalin could not rival.

The "glorious and beloved leader," one of Mr. Kim's many



Prince Sihanouk with his pet dog, Miki, at his mansion outside Pyongyang.

Prince Sihanouk recalls how President Sukarno placed him and the North Korean leader in adjoining suites in his palace and told them: "You are both nice men. I want you to be friends."

titles, has been for 40 years a bitter enemy of much that Prince Sihanouk admires, including the United States.

The two men first met in 1965 at a gathering in Bandung, Indonesia, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the movement professing nonalignment. Prince Sihanouk recalls how President Sukarno, the host, placed the two leaders in adjoining suites in his palace and told them: "You are both nice men. I want you to be friends."

In 1970, Prince Sihanouk was deposed as ruler of Cambodia by pro-American generals who resented his neutralism during the Vietnam War. He later took up residence in Beijing.

Mr. Kim proposed that he make an additional home for himself in Pyongyang. In 1974, the North Korean leader built the mansion in the Jang Su Won hills north of the capital, a few miles beyond Mr. Kim's own headquarters. Since then, the prince and his wife, Princess Monique, have lived in the mansion for a few months each year, except from 1976 to 1979 when the Khmer Rouge placed them under house arrest in Phnom Penh.

The differences between the exiled prince and his host are reflected in the architecture. When Mr. Kim asked what kind of place he would like, the prince specified something restful, beside water.

What resulted was a two-story building in Korean style, with tiled tile roofs, overlooking the lake. There are pheasants and cuckoos and lengthy woodland walks for the prince and his Maltese poodle, Miki.

The "assembly hall" where Mr. Kim is to be found much of the time, off the beech-lined avenue that leads back into the city, is a massive granite and marble structure that looks more like an airport terminal. It is ringed by troops, and diplomats say there are signs that Mr. Kim rarely sleeps there, shifting from place to place on short notice.

With all their differences, the

two men share a taste for a lavishness.

In the chandelier-lit dining room, the prince says, chuckling: "Not much here that's proletarian, is there? More like the lifestyle of a millionaire!"

The prince is treated as a head of state. Since 1982, he has been nominal head of a government-in-exile, this time contesting the Vietnamese occupation that supplanted the Khmer Rouge rule in Phnom Penh.

The Khmer Rouge, with China's backing, is the strongest element in the alliance. This places the prince in harness with men who locked him up in his own palace, slaughtered part of his family and, he believes, killed "about two million" Cambodians.

It is an association that disturbs many old friends of the prince, and one that is not easy for Mr. Kim to accept, either. Habitually careful to balance his ties with Moscow and Beijing, the North Korean leader has been squarely on Beijing's side on the Cambodian issue. Lately, he has shown signs of edging away from the Khmer Rouge, but according to the prince, Mr. Kim has never tried to influence him politically.

Why, then, does the Korean leader make such extravagant efforts on the prince's behalf?

Diplomats here say they believe that Mr. Kim may have been influenced by a desire to increase his prestige in the non-Communist world, but the prince says this underestimates his host's generosity. Similarly, he denies that the reason he has been spending more time lately in Pyongyang than Beijing, where he has another mansion, is because he resents the inflexible Chinese commitment to the Khmer Rouge.

The real reason, he says, is that the environment in Pyongyang is quieter, more conducive to writing his memoirs and to guarding his health. But an outsider walking through the eerily midday quiet of the mansion wonders privately how happy he can be in this remote place, linked to the more sophisticated world he cherishes by the shortwave broadcasts of the BBC and the Voice of America.

As though sensing his visitor's thoughts, the prince says: "To understand Sihanouk, you have to know that I am an Asian man. I am a yellow man, not a white man. So I am guided by sentimental feelings, by feelings of gratitude, and it is those that are most important to me. I will always be grateful to my hosts here, and in China, for giving me everything when everything was lost."

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ARTS / LEISURE

Remarkable Geneva Exhibit Brings Islamic Art to Europeans

GENEVA — It is a paradox that after centuries of intercourse between the Islamic world and Europe, so little should be known in the latter about the art of the former.

SOURIN MELIKIAN

Its miniatures, calligraphy and objects d'art are rarely displayed, and the highly diverse cultures conventionally lumped together under the banner of Islam are barely understood.

The exhibition "Treasures of Islam" at the Musée Rath on the Place Neuve in Geneva, through Oct. 27, underlines both these points.

The display of 367 works of art and 200 coins consists entirely of items in private hands (those labeled "National Museum, Kuwait") are in fact on loan to the museum from the collection of Sheikh Nasser Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah. This is a remarkable initiative, for which credit goes to two Geneva collectors, the Swiss lawyer Jean-Paul Croisier and the Iranian businessman Hashem Khosrovi. As a result, the show is compact, yet it includes masterpieces some of which have never been exhibited before.

Remnants of the greatest manuscript produced in 16th-century Iran can be seen for the first time in Europe. Commissioned by Shah

Tahmasp in the late 1520s, the manuscript was executed in the royal atelier at Tabriz, then the capital of the kingdom. The manuscript, given as a state present to the sultan of Turkey, Suleyman Kanuni or Suleiman the Magnificent, was intact until about two decades ago. It was then acquired from the Rothschild collection by Arthur A. Houghton Jr., then president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. He took the manuscript apart, gave 79 leaves to the museum and sold the rest.

Fourteen pages bought by three private collectors give an idea of the splendor of this mutilated manuscript of the Shah Name, or Book of Kings, the 10th-century Persian epic by the poet Ferdowsi. The greatest represents King Keykamsar seated "in the heart of the mountain" looking down on the circle of his standing subjects. Stylized clouds trail over the sky, painted in a uniform gold to symbolize the light of divine glory that suffuses the world. Rocks and trees burst out beyond the rectangular frame. Cartouches of the text are inserted within the image. The proportions were worked out in relationship to the other side of the double page and to the general layout of the manuscript, creating a balance that has now been destroyed.

The cardboard mounts that frame the page, as they do all the other miniatures, reduce the width of the gold-speckled margins. It is not necessary to be a specialist to be disturbed by this distortion — or dazzled, despite everything, by the calligraphic outlines and by the dancing rhythm of the figures.

While no other manuscript in the Geneva show, and very few elsewhere, can match this, the exhibition does include one other book of considerable importance, last seen in the 1931 Exhibition of Persian Art in London. It contains part of a "Universal History" written by the Vizier Rashid ad Din and copied and illuminated at Tabriz in the early 14th century. The horizontal miniatures combine the monumental figures inherited from a tradition that goes back to pre-Islamic fresco painting, with the first attempts at introducing landscape elements under Far-Eastern influence. Unfortunately, the miniatures with human figures show traces of touching up. This makes the folds of some of the long

coats look clumsy and gives some faces a comic-strip appearance.

The paintings include the earliest datable landscape in any book from the Islamic world, inspired by Chinese Song painting. Despite the streaks of silver paint crudely added to the trunks and to the hillocks of the foreground, the landscape remains one of the highlights of miniature painting in the Middle East. It belonged to the Royal Asiatic Society of London until July 1980, when it was bought at Sotheby's by a Geneva collector.

This is also the first time that a few marvelous miniatures from Turkey and Islamic India have been exhibited. One is a beautiful figure of an angel, done in Istanbul in the manner of the Iranian painters from Tabriz who worked in the Ottoman royal atelier. At a Christie's sale in April 1979, its Iranian appearance induced the English cataloger to call it Persian.

What is perhaps the greatest portrait done by an Islamic artist in India is also here. A courtier in a white turban with four lines of script addressed to some member of the royal household, in which he identifies himself as Shah Abu Ma'ali Kashghari. The signature "Master Dust, portraitist," appears at the bottom, telling us that it was painted by the famous calligrapher who also signed one of the miniatures in the Book of Kings.

Another major work is a miniature by the Iranian artist from Shiraz, Abd al-Samad, who moved to India in about the same period. A Persian inscription of rare autobiographical content, not mentioned in the catalog, gives it extraordinary historic importance: "At the age of 75 when my pen had stopped working and my eye had reached an extreme of weakness, this was sent as a keepsake . . . to my eldest son."

A group of 16th- and 17th-century miniatures from Islamic India follows, making the Geneva show one of the most interesting exhibitions of Mogul painting in years. Again, these have only been seen, briefly, at auction, except those from the collection of Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, which have been exhibited at Asia House in New York. Few people, even among art historians, have set eyes on the elephant procession that illustrates the art of Mogul painting in its first blossoming, when it had

thoroughly blended the Iranian heritage and the impact of Western European art. The strong shading of the rocks suggesting volume and depth, the peculiar slanting perspective of constructions in the distance, betray the influence of 16th-century European engravings. But the subject matter is purely Eastern, as is the handling of the figures. This miniature, sold at Sotheby's in October 1977, had been lost sight of until now.

More revelations are to be found among the objects d'art. The eastern Iranian pottery from Neyshabur in Khorasan, decorated with calligraphy in blackish-brown and red on white, ranks among the great creations of early Islamic art, and four bowls and platters that illustrate the art at its highest had been unrecorded.

Two bronze caskets with figurative scenes inlaid with silver are top-quality examples of late 12th-century metalwork from Khorasan. So is a drinking vessel of striking beauty. It is ascribed in the catalog to Jazini, now in northwestern Iraq and southeastern Turkey; but the style of the calligraphy, the wording of the inscription, the handling of two silver inlaid figures of galloping horsemen, and the provenance of the object — from the Kabul market in Afghanistan, which includes half the historical province of Khorasan — leave no doubt that it comes from there. The caskets, equally typical of Khorasan in every aspect of style and technique, are attributed to "Tanzab or Hindustan," which is misleading; we know nothing about metalwork in India at that time. A ewer with cylindrical body on three legs, typical of eighth-century Iran, is characterized as "Egypt . . . 9th, 10th century." A bronze door knocker, acquired in southern Iran with a Persian signature that the cataloger could not fully read, is not from "Iraq, Iran or Eastern Anatolia" but obviously from southern Iran.

Many other mistakes have slipped into the catalog. They are perhaps the inevitable consequence of the haste with which the exhibition was put together. The corrections for which they call emphasize even more the imbalance from which the exhibition suffers. While called "Treasures of Islam," it includes a large proportion of Iranian works. The share of Iran in the

Islamic east looms as large in art and literature as that of China in the Far East, a situation reflected in the art market. Since the Geneva exhibition consists of works from private collections, it was bound to reflect the state of the market. This has an unfortunate consequence: Turkey is inadequately represented — no uniformed visitor would realize the glory of its 14th-century woodworks or its 16th-century pottery after seeing this show — as is the Arab world. Another regrettable result is the extreme contrast between the splendor of some pieces and the mediocrity of others. Given the disproportionate share of Iran, there was no need for two figurative bowls from Neyshabur that are as ugly as they are poorly preserved. In addition, one or two works call for serious reservations concerning their dating and authenticity.

This does not prevent the Musée Rath exhibition from being a sensation for its abundance of new material and for some of its masterpieces. It is a great exhibition, one of the few major shows of international significance to be staged in Geneva since World War II.



Detail of work signed "Master Dust, portraitist."

Eastwood Excel in 'Mystical' Western

By Vincent Canby

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the Book of Revelations puts it, "Behold a pale horse: and his name that sat on him was Death."

"Pale Rider" is the title of Clint Eastwood's entertaining, mystical new western, and the name of him who sits on the pale horse is, simply, the Stranger, also called Preacher when he chooses to wear a turban.

MOVIE MARQUEE

collar. No matter what his costume, he's still Clint Eastwood.

The hard-working, ever-hopeful gold prospector in Carbon Valley, high in the spectacular Sawtooth Mountains of Idaho, are running low on supplies and patience. They've not yet made a big strike. A gang of thugs in the pay of an unscrupulous robber-baron is harassing them in an effort to persuade the prospectors to give up their claims.

After one such raid, in which her dog is killed, 14-year-old Megan Wheeler, after burying the animal, asks God for deliverance. "If you don't help us, says Megan, 'we're all going to die. Please, just one miracle.'"

As she pronounces "Amen," the camera cuts to the figure of a lone horseman astride a fine, pale horse, riding easily but with inexorable purpose toward Carbon Valley. He is, of course, the Stranger, played by Eastwood, who also directed. This veteran movie icon handles both jobs with intelligence and facility.

"Pale Rider" recalls the curious metaphysics of Eastwood's "High Plains Drifter" (1973) which he also directed and in which he played another character called the Stranger, an implacable gunslinger eventually revealed to be the ghost of a high-principled sheriff wreaking revenge on the Mammoth-worshipping townspeople who had lynched him.

Resurrection also is the key to "Pale Rider." However, just who this fellow was in his previous incarnation is left so vague, you have a right to suspect that he might have been Him.

It doesn't take particular inventiveness for an actor-director to cast himself as God. Ego comes with the territory. The difficulty is in bringing it off, which is where Eastwood's special talents come in. "Pale Rider" is a Western played absolutely straight, but it's also very funny in a dryly sophisticated way. There are laughs in it, and all but one or two of them are intentional, including a final, shameless quote from George Stevens' "Shane."

CAPSULE reviews of other movies recently released in the United States:

Janet Maslin of The New York Times on "St. Elmo's Fire":

Its characters are old enough to enjoy the first flushes of prosperity, but still sufficiently youthful to keep their self-absorption intact. Soon enough, they will have to give up their late-night carousing at a favorite bar and move on to more responsible lives. In the film's terms, which are distinctly limited, this will mean finding a more sedate hangout and going there for brunch. "St. Elmo's Fire" has seven attention-getting stars. As director, Joel Schumacher's hardest job is apportioning them equal time. When the story gets in the way of this, it is simply jettisoned. Rob Lowe's pretty-boy ne'er-do-well is more or less the central figure. The most unusual actor is Emilio Estevez, whose pug-nosedness is so comically intense it lends itself to comedy. Judd Nelson's self-importance occasionally gives way to some welcome humor. Andrew McCarthy does very well as an aspiring writer who's the easygoing iconoclast of the group. The women's roles, less developed, are those of a parish extrovert (Demi Moore), a trim young professional (Ally Sheedy) and a nice-girl social worker (Marc Winningham).

Vincent Canby on "Henry IV":

Marcello Mastroianni's screen adaptation of Pirandello's play is an unexpectedly interesting work. It also offers the rare opportunity of seeing Marcello Mastroianni in a comparatively classical role — that of Pirandello's obsessed hero, a man of the modern world who for 20 years has lived under the delusion that he is the 11th-century German king and Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV. Bellocchio has, to a certain extent, "opened up" the play but, except for a crucial alteration of the ending, remains faithful to the original.

Janet Maslin on "Songwriter":

Willie Nelson and Kris Kristofferson declare war on the music business and very nearly win. This chaotic comedy also further establishes the maverick directorial touch of Alan Rudolph, who directed "Choose Me." Here he has a snapper, much messier, less languid style, recalling his "Roadie" in its choppy, its knowing view of show business and its humor, which tends to be exuberantly rude. Nelson once again commands the screen with effortlessly stellar authority as a country music superstar who has lost all patience with and control over the business side of his career. "Songwriter" has a free-spirited vitality that goes a long way toward overcoming its sloppiness.

Two Exploratory Exhibits in Paris

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jean-François de La

Perouse, a French naval officer who had escorted Rochambeau's regiment to North America during the war of independence, was entrusted by Louis XVI with a voyage of discovery around the world. It departed from Brest two centuries ago, in 1785.

Laperouse crossed the Atlantic, sailed past Tierra del Fuego and made halts in Chile and at Easter Island, where he and his team of scientists watched in bemusement as the islanders crowded around them, flinging their hats or their handkerchiefs and scattering like naughty children. As the story was to be short, Laperouse did not feel he had time to improve their manners.

He sailed north to Hawaii, where he

was the first to have set foot on this island in some time. I did not! I should take possession of it in the name of the king. The

usage of Europeans are, in this respect, too utterly ridiculous. Philosophers must mean upon seeing this group of men, for the sole reason that they dispose of cannons and bayonets, should count for nothing 60,000 of their fellow men; that without any respect for their most sacred rights, they should consider as an object of conquest a land that its inhabitants have warring with their sweat and which, for many centuries, has been the group of their ancestors."

Laperouse's mission continued northward, then descended the western coast of North America

from Alaska (where 21 members of

the crew were drowned in Lituya Bay) to California before crossing the Pacific to the Gulf of Tonkin and sailing up to Kamchatka, where in September 1787 the team

sent reports to France. In December, 12 members of the crew were killed by the inhabitants of an island where they had stopped to get water. In January the expedition reached Australia. After more reports were sent to France, the expedition sailed and disappeared.

It was only in 1826 that a British captain sailing through the islands of Santa Cruz in the South Pacific discovered a silver sword pommel such as a French naval officer might have worn. An inquiry established that Laperouse's expedition had been shipwrecked on the island of Vanikoro. Many of the men were killed by the natives. About 50 survivors built a raft, but two men stayed behind rather than risk a crossing on such an uncertain vessel. The raft disappeared. The two men survived on Vanikoro for 30 years, during which time no European ship approached the island.

The Musée de la Marine has assembled almost 300 items (including the silver sword pommel) which resemble so many exhibits presented for a court inquiry.

"La gèneuse et tragique expédition Laperouse," Musée de la Marine, Place du Trocadéro, through Sept. 23.

A Danish explorer was moving along the western coast of Greenland in 1934, in what was supposed to be an uninhabited region where to his great surprise, he came upon an Eskimo couple. The weather was warm — all of 4 degrees centigrade (39 degrees Fahrenheit), and the couple were only loincloths. Their year two French anthropologists, Paul-Emile Victor and Robert Grisebain, went to study the ways of the people of the region, Ammassalik, and to collect artifacts. Some of these are being presented in an attractive little show organized around 50 or so gouaches devoted to life in Greenland between 1934 and 1950 by the Danish artist Gert Johansen (1897-1977).

"Greenland," Musée de l'Homme, Place du Trocadéro, through Nov. 3.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Paris 'Robert le Diable'
Played Straight, Almost

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The tone for the Paris Opéra's revival of Giacomo Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" seemed to be set right at the start, with the orchestral prelude accompanied by a filmstrip that was part cartoon, part a grandiose succession of credits in a mock Cecil B. de Mille manner.

Yet what followed once the curtain went up, while tongue-in-cheek, was not the outrageous parody that this beginning suggested. With one ghastly exception, this and preposterous Romantic extravaganzas as could be expected, and musically it was given full measure — substantially complete (five hours, including two intermissions) and well-cut.

The problem with a revival of "Robert le Diable" after almost a century of oblivion is that it is probably due less to the opera's intrinsic interest than to its significance as a seminal work in the history of French grand opera and the Romantic movement generally. The story was regarded as silly when it was first staged in 1831, and what carried the day was Meyerbeer's music and a lavish and atmospheric staging — neither of which could have the same effect on an audience today.

Backed by a big production budget, Petrika Ionesco, the director and designer, and his costume designer, Florinda Masureau, created kind of fantasy Middle Ages that skirted with campiness without totally going over the edge. The Romantic scenic gestures are there, with affection if not always with conviction. For instance, when the demonic Bertram gets his conscience, he goes back to hell through trap and a satisfying burst of fire and brimstone. It is the stage effect that counts, not what it represents.

Alas, the celebrated Act 3 ballet of wayward nuns in a moonlit cloister — a forerunner of Romantic ballet and specifically of "La Sylphide" — was cut.

Stamp to Honor Writer of 'Gone With Wind'

The Associated Press
ATLANTA — Margaret Mitchell, whose novel "Gone With Wind" was published 50 years ago next year, will be the subject of a U.S. postage stamp to mark the anniversary.

The U.S. Postal Service said the stamp would be one of seven 1986 additions to the Great American Stamp series.

phide" and "Giselle" — was outrageously travestied in André Prokory's choreography. Whereas in 1831 Robert was seduced by the balletic graces of Marie Taglioni, today's Robert was confronted by a drag bacchanal that did not relate in any way to the spirit of the original.

Musically, "Robert le Diable" comes over less as an archetypal French grand opera than as an eclectic, transitional work. Much of the music in the early scenes betrays an operatic conception, and there are echoes of early German Romantic opera and Italian cantata. There are also some ingenious orchestral effects, skillful vocal writing, and some splendidly effective set pieces such as the Act 3 ballad, two tríos and a couple of rousing finales. But in the music, the composer's hand is less convincing than as a great creator.

The most solid member of the cast was Samuel Ramey as Bertram, the devil who unsuccessfully tries to capture the soul of his son Robert. Neither his less-than-adequate bass nor his amiable age demeanor is precisely demonic, but then this devil is not exactly a character out of Goethe either. The soprano June Anderson as the heroine Isabelle, stopped the show twice at Monday's opening night. Her bravura singing of two of the Italianate scenes, including the "L'air de la prison" and the "L'air de la prison," sung with conviction and sparkling tone as Alice, the foster sister who triumphs in the final act, or Bertram in the struggle for Robert's soul.

Alain Vanzo as Robert, pseudo-historical Duke of Normandy, was a shrewd piece of timing. Vanzo cuts no great figure on stage, and the character of Robert preposterously indecisive. But, on he sometimes lapses into demagogic ranting. Vanzo reminds one of a French vocal style — a style traceable to Adolphe Nourit, and of the original Monday war made by his singing Monday war made by a smothered, unforced lyricism.

The musical direction was the hands of the young American conductor Thomas Pulton, who his orchestral and choral forces with conviction.

Further performances June 29, July 2, 5, 6, 11, 13, 16 and an exhibition centering on "Robert le Diable" and Meyerbeer's French operas is at the Opéra through Sept. 20, daily from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M.



June Anderson in "Robert le Diable."

Indian 'Living Arts' a Delight

By John Russell
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — "Aditi: The Living Arts of India" at the National Museum of Natural History came to this visitor as a delightful surprise.

"Aditi" is at once an exhibition of high-grade Indian painting and sculpture and a living evocation of Indian village life. Orchestras strike up. Dancers dance. Child acrobats turn themselves inside out. Puppets act out their stories.

Jewelry, carvings, weavings, toys, makers go about their business. Almost life-size mock horses center to and fro, and a licensed saboteur, or resident clown is encouraged to bring chaos wherever there is order. All this has been conceived, directed and designed by a young Indian designer, Rajeev Sethi.

How far what we see in "Aditi" duplicates what can be seen in any given Indian village is a matter for discussion. The important thing is that Sethi has a rare gift not only for presentation but for the handling of the living human beings who make the show such a delight. There is no regimentation, no schedule, no set program. The human beings come and go as they like. If they feel like performing, they do. If they don't, no one scolds. They do not look excited, boxed in or put upon.

They are very funny, too, with boisterous and unfeigned high spirits that visitors clearly find contagious. Doubtless it helps that many of them perform great feats of skill and agility and that the craftsmen are very good at what they do.

Indians have an inborn distinction that is heightened when they are doing something that is rooted in the Indian past and has been brought down to us intact.

But their activity has to be concerted. They have to have enough space not to fall over one another. We must never know what to expect next. There must be noisy places, too. All this calls not only for stage-management of a high order but for delicate insights into human nature. Sethi excels in both these respects, and "Aditi" gives visitors a wonderful time. (The level of sales at the gift shop would alone be proof of that.)

"Aditi" can be seen through July 28, and is closed Wednesdays.

A Sampling of London's 250 Exhibitions

By Max Wykes-Joyce
LONDON — A sampling of some of the 250 exhibitions currently in London:

At the Odette Gilbert Gallery is the first one-man show of Alfred Whiteley, 57, who until two years ago was an art teacher in a school. His work is of a genre beloved by the English: literary painting, elegantly portraying a complex dream world, without the frumpiness of Surrealism, where "Pandora's Box" is a case full of tropical butterflies and where in "The Painted Ceiling" a mother watches over her sleeping child while two men construct a golden calf. This is a remarkable debut by a visionary artist.

"Alfred Whiteley," Odette Gilbert Gallery, 5 Cork Street, W1, through July 5.

"JPL Fine Art is showing more than 50 Bonnard, including the three-quarters-length oil 'A Baby' (c. 1905); still lifes of 'A Wicker Basket of Fruit on a Table Cloth' (c. 1895) and 'A Platter of Fruit' (c. 1930); landscape watercolors such as 'Arcachon' (1930), 'Trouville' (c. 1935) and 'Le Camet' (c. 1938); and a wealth of drawings made from 1900 to 1940.

"Paintings, Gouaches, Watercolors and Drawings by Pierre Bonnard (1867-1947)," JPL Fine Art, 24 Davies Street, W1, through July 5.

At the Alan Jacobs Gallery, Kate de Rothschild is mounting her annual exhibition of about 40 major Old Master drawings, including work by Salvator Rosa, Francesco Piranesi, Giambattista Tiepolo, Luca Giordano, Hubert Robert, François Boucher and Rembrandt.

One notable item is a pen, ink and wash drawing, "The Workshop of the Cross," by Pietro Testa (1611-1650). Until recently in the Chatsworth collection of the Duke of Devonshire, this is a working drawing for Testa's etching "The Allegory of the Flight into Egypt"; the virgin and child at the foot of the cross were cut from another sketch and pasted to this one, the drawing closest to the finished work.

"Old Master Drawings," Kate de Rothschild at Alan Jacobs Gallery, 8 Duke Street, St. James's, SW1, through July 5.

At the Rabi Gallery, which usually specializes in Middle Eastern antiquities, the walls have been given over to the Italian painter Riccardo Benvenuti. His chief theme is that of mysterious and beautiful young women, a theme that preoccupied his Renaissance compatriots.

"Riccardo Benvenuti," Rabi Gallery, 94 Mount Street, W1, through July 5.

At the Mercury Gallery is the second one-woman show of the Scottish painter Carol Ann Sutherland, whose colorful and quirky images much attracted the attention at her debut in 1983. Her world consists of eccentric inventions — the young ship, the spotted horse, the changing sea, the sitting knight — portrayed with the utmost conviction, so that, despite one's initial doubts, one comes totally to accept and believe in them.

"Carol Ann Sutherland," Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, W1, through July 6.

The Christopher Hull Gallery is showing recent works by John Craxton, some of which were seen earlier in the year in Crete, where the artist now lives for most of the year, and at the British Council's gallery in Athens. Born in 1922,

Craxton studied in Paris, for some time shared a studio with Lucien Freud and has worked chiefly in Crete since 1977. His large oils, in tempera on canvas, are executed with impeccable drawing, composition and color. The essence of good Mediterranean living is summarized in a kitchen still life, "Mezzodì."

"Paintings and Drawings 1980-85 by John Craxton," Christopher Hull Gallery, 17 Motcomb Street, SW1, through July 6.

At the Hayward Gallery, the Arts Council invited the historian and dealer Nigel Greenwood to select this year's "Hayward Annual," which attempts to display major developments in contemporary British art. Instead of the usual catalog, the council has allowed Greenwood to produce an essay explaining his choices, accompanied by two folders of color reproductions. Too many of his choices are dreary oldsters like Francis Bacon, the knockabout comics Gilbert & George, and Henry Moore, but among the young he has lighted upon winners in the sculptor Nicola Hicks (b. 1960), the draftsman Julian Granter (b. 1959) and the collageist Anthony Zych (b. 1958).

"A Journey through Contemporary Art with Nigel Greenwood: The Hayward Annual 1985," Hayward Gallery, South Bank, SE1, through July 7.

L'Escargot is a Soho restaurant in an impressive 18th-century building, the paneling of which has been restored to its original elegance. Here the American painter Philip Core, now living and working in London, shows a worthy sequence of 29 portraits and one wooden portrait bust. Mounted to coincide with the publication of a book of his "Paintings 1975-85,"

with a foreword by George Melly, the portraits carry his imagery a stage farther than those illustrated in the book and promise, especially in the sculpture, exciting new developments.

"Still Life — Pictures of His Friends from Life: Portraits by Philip Core," L'Escargot, 48 Greek Street, W1, through July 12.

Ros Newman's sixth one-woman show of sculpture, at the Alwin Gallery, fills the space with dancing, aerial, running and leaping figures made in steel burnished and painted so that the room seems filled with glittering movement.

"Ros Newman: Rhythms in Space," Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton Street, W1, through July 11.

Hazlitt, Gooden & Fox's annual exhibition of 19th-century French drawings ranges in time from a self-portrait by Louis-Léopold Boilly (1761-1845) to "La Dame en Bleu" by Marie Laurencin (1885-1956). The 40 drawings include a page of studies by Théodore Géricault (1791-1824), a watercolor illustrating a La Fontaine fable by Honoré Daumier (1808-1879); the "Pont du Carrousel" by Henri-Joseph Harpignies (1819-1916); a theatrical evocation, "Le Protecteur dans les Couloirs" ("Sugar Daddy in the Wings"), by Jean-Louis Forain (1852-1931); and a splendid chalk drawing of "Two Cats" by Théophile Alexandre Steinen (1859-1923).

"Nineteenth Century French Drawings," Hazlitt, Gooden & Fox, 38 Burg Street, St. James's, SW1, through July 12.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.

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(Continued from Page 3)

defined our character very really. That will take more time."

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with its slipping image in corporate finance, has altered the way corporate view what is left of Lehman. "The character of their business has been most totally changed," said George A. Wieggers, a former Lehman partner, who left in 1983 and joined Ropes, Benson & Co., a Lehman rival. "The old man, Mr. Brodsky, was a very successful man with small in capital, but it was not small in influence. That's the he-

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Enserch Plans To Reduce Assets

Nestlé, Unilever Plan Merger of Some Units

and Roussel, had revenue of 1.12 billion francs.

Unilever's Belgian subsidiary, Jacky, had revenue of 2.65 billion Belgian francs (\$43 million).

Chairman of the board, 70-year-old Charles de Meuse, a French noble, said Unilever's French units 1.650. Jacky employs about 700 people.

The agreement is subject to government approval.

The merger was prompted by pressure from stock margins, a Unilever spokesman in London said.

Recent cost-cutting measures were not enough to secure long-term profitability and "a structural solution was therefore necessary," he said.

Nestlé emerges as the majority partner because it is more strongly based in the relevant refrigerated foods such as yogurt.

AT&T Wins Computer Contract

Amexco to Shut Japan Banking Unit

million) at the end of March, the spokesman said. It is rated as a middle-level bank in assets among the 76 foreign banks in Japan, but its return on assets puts it among the top 10, he said.

Banking sources said foreign banks account for only about 3 percent of the banking in Japan.

A senior banker at a large U.S. bank said liberalization of the financial market in Japan has barely touched the money market, which restricts foreign bank operations.

Some bankers said American Express's decision is typical of the shift by foreign banks into securi-

Car Firms Make Cuts in Argentina

Buenos Aires — Argentina's two largest auto companies, Ford and Renault, have announced they were temporarily suspending or curtailing production of cars for unrest and plummeting sales.

A Ford spokesman said the company, Argentina's largest auto concern, had indefinitely suspended production line operations at its main plant near Buenos Aires after a one-day occupation of the factory by employees protesting the dismissal of 33 workers.

In Córdoba, a spokesman for Renault said production at its Santa Isabel plant would be suspended every Monday for five weeks, beginning July 1. "The market is going down every day," he said.

Mergers Become Long-Term Strategy

largest private hospital company and the largest hospital supplier. But Baxter Transcoil suddenly decided that it, too, wants American Hospital, and although its first bid was rejected, it has now sweetened its offer. Baxter Transcoil said it will buy 30% of the shares, or \$3.6 billion, for American Hospital's 72.6 million shares outstanding. HCA's offer is valued at \$35 a share, or \$2.5 billion, to holders of American Hospital stock.

At RCA Corp., there was elation recently over the agreement to sell the Hertz car-rental business, which had been put on the block several years ago when it no longer seemed to fit with RCA's businesses. UAL Inc., the owner of United Airlines, saw Hertz as a fit, however, and agreed to buy it last week for \$587.5 million.

Gulf & Western Industries and Wickes Co. found a different kind of fit. As the big conglomerate pursued its divestment strategy, it was eager to sell its consumer and industrial groups. Wickes was willing to buy them for \$1 billion.

"What is going on in the U.S. today are several trends causing a restructuring of all American business," Mr. Oleznak of Sun said. "One is a political-economic trend toward deregulation and lower tariffs. Another is a trend toward a free market, with competition in almost everything. Companies are now for sale, just the same as products and services."

the new computers would be used. An agency spokesman, Mike Levin, would say only that the machines were for a

"new purposes" and would involve "many units, spread out over a number of places."

The agency recently was assigned responsibility for computer security within the government.

AT&T said it would get the full \$946 million only if the agency exercises all the options in the contract, which extends through 1988. In winning the job, AT&T beat out a host of other computer makers, including International Business Machines Corp., Gould Inc. and Digital Equipment Corp.

"This is a very large procurement which we worked very hard on for more than a year," said Warren Corgan, the vice president in charge of AT&T's Federal Systems Division.

Chrysler Finance Arm To Buy E.F. Hutton Unit

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Chrysler Financial Corp., Chrysler Corp.'s financial arm, will buy the common stock of E.F. Hutton Credit Corp. for \$12.5 million, it was announced Friday.

The Hutton unit is involved in commercial lending and leasing.

In mid-May, Chrysler announced a joint venture between Chrysler Financial and General Electric Credit Corp.

COMPANY NOTES

Alcoa of Australia Ltd. and the Victoria state government have increased their stakes in the 1.15-billion-dollar (\$766 million) Portland aluminum smelter project by 15 percent. Bob Jolly, state treasurer, said Alcoa now holds 60 percent and the government 40 percent.

Amada Co. of Japan has signed an agreement to buy about 40 percent of the **Industrie Spa** of Moncalieri, Italy, for 1.10 billion yen (\$442 million), including 200 million yen as payment for research and development that Prima conducted for Amada.

Bertoll PLC has awarded £20 million (\$25.8 million) in contracts for the commissioning phase of the Clyde Field in the North Sea, where oil production is to begin in 1990.

ADC has awarded contracts to **BICC PLC**, **SGS Group PLC** and **Salamis Marine & Industrial Ltd.** over the contracts.

Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. of Japan has signed an agreement with **China National Automotive Industry Import & Export Corp.** to make 250cc motorcycles under license in China.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. of Japan said it has signed a technological cooperation agreement with Spain's largest industrial group, **Industria Nacional** of industrial facilities. The pact calls for cooperation in shipbuilding, ship repairs, engine manufacture and offshore construction.

Old Court Savings & Loan Association's withdrawals have been frozen for at least 20 days by a

Baltimore judge who also has retained the thrift from accepting any new deposits. Judge Martin Greenfield allowed Old Court to pay off all balances of less than \$100, about 4,500 accounts.

Pillsbury Co. of Minneapolis has purchased about 24 million shares tendered under its offer for Diversifoods Inc. at \$13.50 a share. Pillsbury's offer is for 24 million shares but has been tendered. Diversifoods has about 33.6 million shares outstanding.

United Airlines plans to increase flights to Japan from Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York on the routes it has purchased from Pan American World Airways for \$750 million as soon as transfer of the those operations is completed.

Rothmans Holdings Ltd. of Australia said it is entitled to 61.6 percent of the 13.93 million issued shares in Allen's Confectionery Ltd. after Life Savers Ltd. accepted a Rothmans offer for its 16.2-percent stake.

Siemens AG of Munich said it is planning a geothermal-energy project with Deutsche Schachtbau und Tiefbohr GmbH and Deutsche Tiefbohr AG. Financing and location have not been settled.

Yardney Corp. of Los Angeles said its shareholders have adopted an agreement with a subsidiary of Whitaker Corp. under which Yardney stockholders will receive \$5.50 per share. Yardney manufactures high-energy-density batteries and water-filtration systems.

White House Under Pressure To Confront Trade Problems

(Continued from Page 9)

the large United States bilateral trade deficit with Japan is offered as evidence of an effort to ward off such attacks, Japan announced that it was making a sweeping unilateral reduction on duties on 1,790 items to open its market wider to foreign products.

But the U.S. trade difficulties, in the view of many economists, stem not just from the deeds of others but from the failings of the United States itself and its industries and labor. Low productivity growth and inadequate rates of investment are blamed as the underlying causes of declining United States competitiveness in many fields.

Wherever the problems of individual industries, two major macroeconomic problems are disturbing the trade position of U.S. industry: the overvalued dollar and the more rapid rate of U.S. expansion compared to most other countries. The former puts U.S. products at a serious price disadvantage and the latter sucks imports into this country more rapidly.

Both of these problems are proving tough nuts to crack. The dollar has held up, partly because the United States budget deficit remains high and this country has become a heavy capital importer from other countries. Further, the United States economy has slowed

down from the rapid rate of advances in 1982 and the first half of

1984, but the trade problem has not yet eased.

An ancient proverb holds that the fox knows many things, but the hedgehog knows one big thing. The one big thing that has dominated United States trade policy since war—the concept of free trade—appears to be giving way to the belief that the United States now must do many things if it is to rescue itself from a foreign trading disaster. A more aggressive and diverse United States trade policy is in the making.

National Australia Bank Raises Loan Rate 0.5%

Reuters

MELBOURNE — National Australia Bank Ltd. said Friday that it will raise its benchmark lending rate to 18.25 percent from 17.75 percent on July 1. It also said it will lift its base lending rate, the other component of its split prime rate for large corporate loans, to 17.25 percent from 16.75 percent.

The new benchmark rate is the highest set in Australia since trading banks began using the term for large corporate lending rates early this decade. The previous record was 17.75 percent.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

[illegible]

ACROSS

1 Flag woman of 1777
5 Cheekbone
10 Garret
15 Kind of rain or test
19 Utter or vigil
20 Wazhazhe
21 Bluster
22 Japanese beverage
23 Start of a quotation
26 Emulate
27 Freshen, with "up"
28 Guide; teacher
29 Irony entree
31 "... our flag was still..."
33 Quotation: Part II
38 Baltic port
40 Dismantle
41 Saint
42 Norman Lear forte
43 Quotation: Part III
44 Forepole
48 Provoked
49 Typewriter part

ACROSS

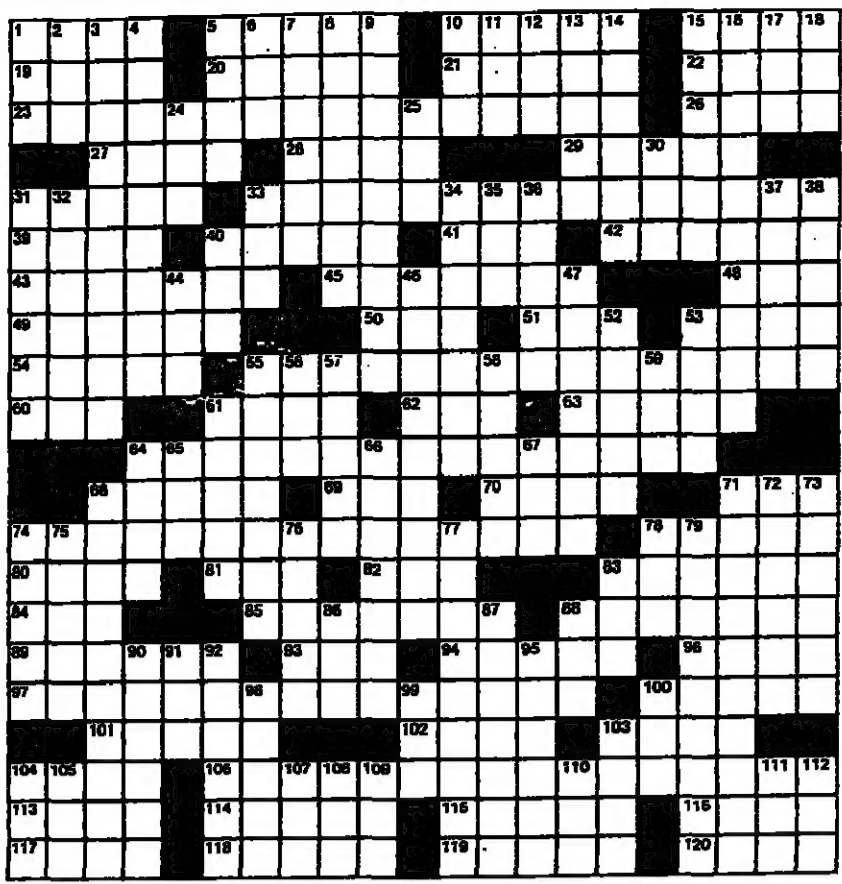
50 Dir. from Springfield to Boston
51 Loop loopers
53 Kind of shark
54 Strength of a chemical
55 Quotation: Part IV
60 It is so
61 Countess's spouse
62 Suffix with expert
63 Certain fashionable creations
64 Quotation: Part V
68 Integrity; valor
69 Sport
70 Two Va. singers: 7/4/76
71 Romaine lettuce
74 Quotation: Part VI
78 Core
80 A lot
81 Indian weight
82 Cartogram
83 Social reformer Margaret

ACROSS

84 Famed cargo of Boston
85 Reno's chance
88 Quotation: Part VII
89 Resume
93 Pitcher McGraw
94 Texan's grassy plain
96 Ruminant
97 Quotation: Part VIII
100 Kind of lace
101 Red, white or blue
102 "... Ideas," 1951 song
103 Famed wedding site
104 Swift, spirited steed
106 End of the quotation
113 Decoy
114 "... les-Bains, French spa
115 Murrow's "... Now"
116 Fast-food order
117 Villainous look
118 Patron saint of France
119 Insuperior
120 Descartes word

Paine Declaration: 1776

BY CAROLINE G. FITZGERALD



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DOWN

2 "... if by land, and..."
3 Blame bearers
4 Division
5 Cistercian, e.g.
6 Solicit
7 Leaf monkey
8 Guinea pigs
9 Packaged again
10 Light silvery gray
11 "... if by sea"
12 Aggie
13 Net fiber
14 Seraphim and cherubim, e.g.

DOWN

15 State
16 Erratic
17 Harry's successor
18 Droplet on a petal
24 Homophone for air
25 Have dinner
30 Blackburg
31 Like Friday
32 Flower child
33 Kin of qts.
34 Manumit
35 Egg: Comb. form
36 Diamond—window

DOWN

37 Atoll component
38 Rectify
39 Riv. boat
44 Suffix with cash
46 Badges of office
47 Telephone pioneer: 1857-1877
52 Unkempt
53 Common Mkt. abodes
55 Master
56 Table type
57 Norwegian kings
58 Colonial historian: 1823-93
59 Bale
61 Kefauver
64 Or-furrowed
65 Common Mkt. abodes
66 Some spices
67 Teachers' org.
68 "... deep-drenched in..."
71 Arithmetician's gadget
72 Threatener's phrase
73 Stickball locale
74 City or river near Moscow
75 Aboard
76 Lyric Muse
77 Offer a defence
78 Shack
79 Reject
80 To's partner
86 Fall flower, for short
87 Type of horn
88 "... to the Republic..."
90 One conducting investigation
91 Conger
92 Like Broadway at night
95 Rose of Sharon
98 Trail herd
99 Initials for a royal personage
100 Considerably

DOWN

103 Cell: Comb. form
104 "... liberty and justice for..."
105 Sorrow
107 Stammer
108 Botany is one
109 Printers' measures
110 Illuminated
111 Heckler's missile
112 "Diga Diga" song

ONE EARTH, FOUR OR FIVE WORLDS:

Reflections on Contemporary History
By Octavio Paz. Translated by Helen R. Lane.
224 pp. \$14.95.
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1250 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, Calif. 92101

Reviewed by Art Seidenbaum

THE Latino poet is supposed to have — is almost required to have — a place in politics, a role in diplomacy, a stake in the hurly-burly of temporal events. No contemporary Latino poet has lived the political part more knowingly or independently than Octavio Paz, the Mexican-born septuagenarian who fuses the study of language, history, government and art in a world view of super-power prejudices or theocratic certainties.

Here are essays of the immediate, some of them written for Spanish-language newspapers, some of them new, all of them celebrating human freedom as opposed to manufactured ideology. "Ideology," Paz writes, "converts ideas into masks: They hide the person who wears them, and at the same time they keep him from seeing reality."

He offers aid, but little comfort, to the United States. He offers explanation, but no support, for

Marxist-Leninist regimes: "Not a few European and Latin American intellectuals attempt to equate the policy of the United States with that of the Soviet Union, as though they were twin monsters. Hypocrisy, naïveté or cynicism? It seems to me that what is monstrous is the comparison itself. The errors, the failures and the sins of the United States are enormous, and I am not trying to absolve that nation." Paz goes on to criticize the United States, Western democracies and Japan for incoherent policies, for blindness to the social problems in less developed nations and for being the accomplices of brutal dictatorships.

"All this having been said, however," he continues, "it must be added that the capitalist democracies have preserved fundamental freedoms within their own borders. On the other hand, ideological war abroad and totalitarianism at home are the two constituent features of the Soviet regime and its vassal countries."

The trouble with the United States, he suggests, is a two-faced approach to the world — one inside expression for its citizens, another outside appearance in dealing with other nations. The United States is, internally, a democracy, and its people enjoy the freedoms attached to a changing society.

But the U.S. approach to foreign affairs is too often the posture of empire, with all the oppressions and power plays associated with empire. Paz sees the contending group of nations — Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico — as the best brokers for peace in Central America.

The trouble with Mexico, he suggests, is proximity to the United States, sometimes aping and sometimes loathing the big neighbor with the fancier house and larger yard. "The passion of our intellectuals for U.S. civilization ranges from love to bitter rancor, from adoration to horror," Paz writes. While Mexico embraced U.S. notions of freedom and modernity, Mexico arrived at that embrace from a wholly different history: "Between puritanism, democracy and capitalism there was not opposition but affinity; the past and future of the United States are reflected without contradiction in these three words. Between republican ideology and the Catholic world of the Mexican viceroyalty, a mosaic of pre-Columbian survivals and Baroque forms, there was a sharp break: Mexico denied its past."

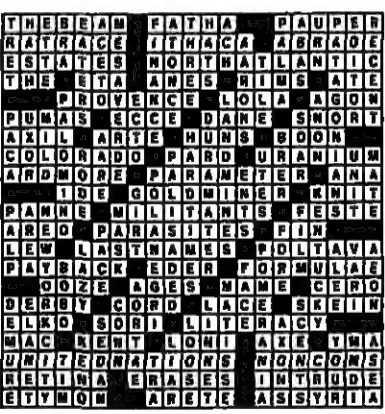
Paz discusses Protestantism as a positive force for a young United States, as a religion without the hierarchy and immutability of a church assuming universal allegiance. He compares the relative inflexibility of Catholicism with the almost absolute inflexibility of Marxism as a kind of kinship between sworn enemies. The certainty and the pseudoscience of Marxism, he writes, has a logical appeal for revolutionaries who grew up in a Catholic culture.

The magnificence of these essays is fearlessness, intelligence, literary grace and a willingness to make the opposite seem apposite and the paradoxical appear predictable. Paz knows his neighbors' histories, and he knows the global stories in Asia, Africa and Europe. The weakness here, if lack of a political formula is in fact a weakness, is the absence of Paz — translate peace — proposals to cure what ails humanity. The poet's solution, logically, is language and discussion: "Dialogue keeps us from denying ourselves and from denying the humanity of the adversary." The trouble with that solution is the presumption that both sides of a struggle want to talk. Look at Geneva, right now. Listen for dialogue and hear vivification instead.

Art Seidenbaum is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

BOOKS

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
Area	High	Low	Wind	Area	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	25	15	SE	Bangkok	31	24	SE
Amsterdam	17	12	SE	Beijing	28	18	SE
Antwerp	17	12	SE	Bombay	31	24	SE
Berlin	17	12	SE	Buenos Aires	28	18	SE
Bombay	31	24	SE	Calcutta	31	24	SE
Boston	17	12	SE	Chongqing	28	18	SE
Buenos Aires	28	18	SE	Colombo	31	24	SE
Calcutta	31	24	SE	Dacca	31	24	SE
Chongqing	28	18	SE	Delhi	31	24	SE
Colombo	31	24	SE	Hankow	28	18	SE
Dacca	31	24	SE	Harbin	28	18	SE
Delhi	31	24	SE	Hong Kong	28	18	SE
Hankow	28	18	SE	Kobe	28	18	SE
Harbin	28	18	SE	Manila	31	24	SE
Hong Kong	28	18	SE	Medan	31	24	SE
Kobe	28	18	SE	Osaka	28	18	SE
Manila	31	24	SE	Shanghai	28	18	SE
Medan	31	24	SE	Singapore	31	24	SE
Osaka	28	18	SE	Taipei	31	24	SE
Shanghai	28	18	SE	Tokyo	28	18	SE
Singapore	31	24	SE				
Taipei	31	24	SE				
Tokyo	28	18	SE				

World Stock Markets

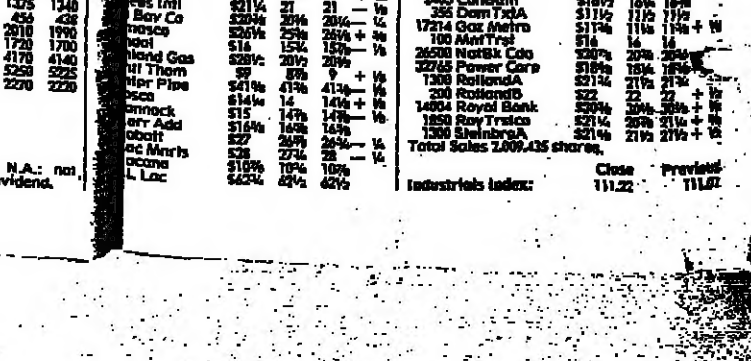
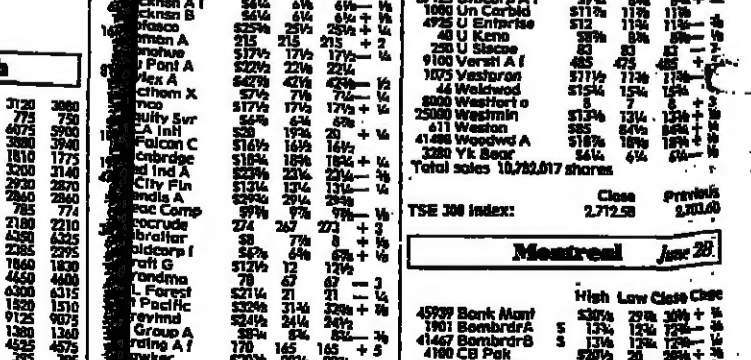
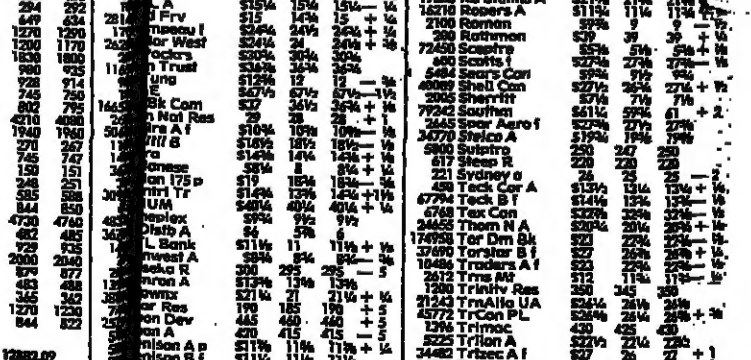
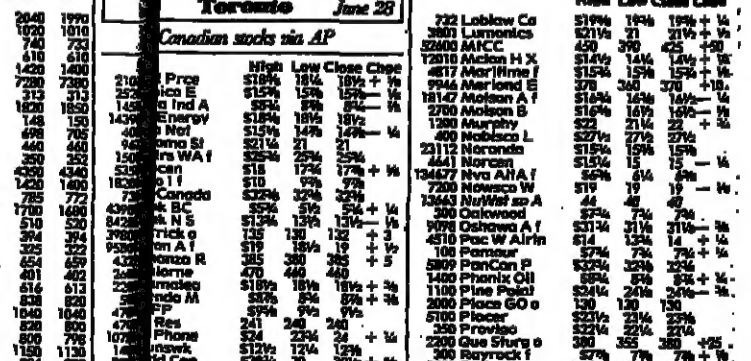
Via Agence France-Presse June 28
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam				London			
Area	High	Low	Wind	Area	High	Low	Wind
Amsterdam	17	12	SE	London	28	18	SE
Berlin	17	12	SE	Manila	31	24	SE
Bombay	31	24	SE	Medan	31	24	SE
Boston	17	12	SE	Osaka	28	18	SE
Buenos Aires	28	18	SE	Shanghai	28	18	SE
Calcutta	31	24	SE	Singapore	31	24	SE
Chongqing	28	18	SE	Taipei	31	24	SE
Colombo	31	24	SE	Tokyo	28	18	SE
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Taipei	31	24	SE				
Tokyo	28	18	SE				



Various small advertisements and notices on the right margin of the page.

SPORTS

Hinault Wins Tour Prologue

Bretons Cheer Favorite Son as France's Big Race Begins

By Samuel Abr
International Herald Tribune
PLUMELEC, France — Sixty thousand Bretons turned out Friday to cheer Bernard Hinault, the region's favorite son each summer. He did not disappoint them.

Seated off next to last in the 180-man prologue to the 72d Tour de France bicycle road race, Hinault overtook much of the field that, in 16-minute intervals, had left one-by-one before him. He won easily.

"We've started in the right direction," he said.

A mighty cheer went up, sirens blared and the black and white flag of Brittany flew as Hinault crossed the finish line. His time for the 6.8-kilometer (just over 4-mile) race was 8 minutes 47.4 seconds.

The next best time, 8:51.59, was turned in nearly half an hour earlier by Eric Vanderaerden of the Panasonic team. "I can do that too," Hinault remembered thinking as he started off in pursuit of his fifth victory in the Tour de France.

Third in the prologue to the 4,000-kilometer tour was Stephen Roche of the Redoute team, with Phil Anderson of Panasonic fourth and Greg LeMond of Hinault's La Vie Claire team finishing fifth. All were timed in more than nine minutes.

The public gave me a lot of joy," Hinault said of the throngs of spectators along the course. "This support really shows their interest in cycling."

Hinault, 30, was being modest. Since he arrived two days ago, bicy-

cling the 100 kilometers from his home in the north of Brittany to its southern coast, he has been deluged with affection. Cheered everywhere and pursued by autograph seekers, the sometimes prickly star has been patient and gracious.

Brittany is strong bicycling country but does not often entertain the world's most famous race because its flat terrain does not allow for varied competition. Bretons are fond of complaining that the Tour de France should add a phase in parentheses, except for Brittany, but this year the north-bound area won the right to be host.

The result is three days of racing through a host of cities and towns before the riders begin rolling eastward on a long clockwise circuit that ends July 21 in Paris. Hinault is the strong favorite to be wearing the overall leader's yellow jersey then and equal the record of five Tour victories held by Eddy Merckx and Jacques Anquetil. Merckx dominated the field in the 1970s and Anquetil a decade earlier.

Hinault has been the man to beat since he first started in the Tour de France in 1978. He won that year and in 1979, 1981 and 1982. Tendinitis in his left knee forced him to withdraw while he was leading the 1980 tour and the same ailment kept him out of the 1983 race.

After an operation, he returned last year to finish second to Laurent Fignon, who himself was kept out of this year's race by surgery for tendinitis in his left Achilles tendon.

Fignon, 24, was a specialist Friday afternoon in Plumelec, a village comprised of a handful of stores, a church and a circuit of well-kept roads that is often used for bicycle races, including last year's French national championship. As he said beforehand, Hinault knows the course well.

Mostly he knows the people and their feeling for him. Sporting a broad, confident grin, he mounted the victor's podium and was presented with an armful of flowers, then both cheeks twice by a beauty queen and next the yellow jersey, that had just arrived in the embrace of a parachute. How did he cheer when Hinault launched the flowers into the crowd?

Hinault continued to be the best of sports as he was deluged with other facets of the tour's commercial ballyhoo: a plush lion symbolizing a banking sponsor, a small flag celebrating a builder of vacation homes and, finally, a can of Coca-Cola. He took a quick sip of the soft drink before thrusting it to an official.

Coca-Cola, this year, has replaced Perrier as the official drink of the Tour de France, ending rather controversially 52 years of sponsorship by the French mineral water producer. To some the change has been regarded as a sign of the race's internationalization, but to others it is yet another example of American cultural imperialism.

Wicked souls insist the change was made to encourage interest in the race in the United States since, according to this theory, Coca-Cola will sponsor a weekly series of U.S. television programs about the race. Officials of Columbia Broadcasting System, which is filming the programs, deny this.

In any case the Tour de France has changed. No rider henceforth will finish a long, hot race by pouring a can of soda pop over his head or swollen feet, as many used to do with Perrier.



Chinese defector Hu Na

For Hu, Wimbledon's Little Things Mean a Lot

By Peter Alfano

WIMBLEDON, England — She played her first match of the 1982 Federation Cup tournament on a July evening in Santa Clara, California, and was not seen again in public for eight months. Hu Na hid in the homes of sympathetic Chinese families on the West Coast during that time, hoping one day to be granted asylum in the United States. Her second wish was to pursue a professional tennis career.

Hu's defection caused an international incident and her whereabouts had all the intrigue of a spy novel. The Chinese government suspended several cultural exchanges with the United States, which eventually granted Hu asylum on April 4, 1983, in Washington. She played her first professional match two months later.

But Hu was not to become another Martina Navratilova, who defected to the United States from Czechoslovakia when she already was one of the highly ranked players in the world. Hu was a champion in China but only a qualifier on the world pro tour.

"It was very hard because the players were so good," she said. "I got discouraged because every time my game went up, I'd get injuries."

Hu is ranked 150th in the Women's Tennis Association rankings but has made the biggest tournament breakthrough. She qualified for Wimbledon by winning three difficult matches last week and Thursday became the first Chinese-born player to win a match in the main draw, defeating Annabel Croft of Britain, 6-3, 7-5, in a first-round match. Friday, she beat Lea Pichova of Czechoslovakia, another qualifier, 7-5, 6-4.

Although Croft ranked 40th, it is not well known herself, she was the favorite of the crowd on Court 1, which usually draws the second-biggest crowd. "I was nervous," Hu said. "There were so many people who came out to see us."

Hu is 22 years old but her game is just developing. The lack of top quality competition in China is one reason, and the customary slow progress made by serve-and-volley players is another.

"I think she's improved a lot," Croft said. "I've been told by other players that she cracks under pressure."

Any pressure Hu may face on the tennis court, however, would not begin to compare to what she encountered when she defected. She received letters that were reportedly written by her parents, pleading for her re-

turn to China. She was homesick and did not speak English.

"My English wasn't very good," Hu said. "I watched 'Three's Company' and 'The Love Boat.' Jack Tripper was my first teacher."

Jack Tripper is the character played by John Ritter in the television show "Three's Company." Hu has since had other instructors. She is attending the U.S. International College in San Diego, where she lives in a Chinese community with several families, spending a few months with each. She speaks English well enough to face interviews without the aid of an interpreter.

She said she never questioned her decision to leave China. She also said she preferred not to talk about her reasons for deciding to defect.

Her potential as a player remains in question. She has been tutored by such notable coaches as Vic Braden, Harry Hopman and Nick Bollettieri, but has advanced as far as the quarterfinals only three times in 23 tournaments, and those were on the satellite tour. She has earned \$7,000.

At this point, however, Hu appreciates some things that most players take for granted. It was a thrill for her, she said, to be able to play a match without braiding her hair.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Aouita, Cram Speed to Victory in Oslo

OSLO (AP) — Olympic champion Said Aouita of Morocco ran the world's second fastest 5,000-meter race and world champion Steve Cram of Great Britain recorded the third fastest 1,500 meters on Bislett Stadium's new super-fast synthetic track Thursday night.

Aouita registered 13:04.52 and Cram turned in a 3:31.34 in outclassing their opposition in the international Oslo Games track and field meet. Despite running in thunder and rain, Aouita bettered his previous personal best of 13:04.78; the world record of 13:00.42 was set by David Moorcroft of Great Britain on July 7, 1982, in Bislett Stadium.

Cram defeated Steve Scott of the United States and a dozen other top runners by winning in only 0.57 seconds off fellow Briton Steve Ovett's world record set in 1983. Bruce Bickford of the United States was runner-up behind Aouita.

Sutton, Sander Lead in U.S. Golf

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (UPI) — Hal Sutton, winner of more than \$1 million in barely 3 1/2 years on the U.S. pro golf tour, and Bill Sander, who is last on this year's money list, each shot a 7-under-par 65 Thursday to share the first-round lead in the Memphis Classic.

David Ogren was one stroke back, John Mahaffey and George Burns two behind.

Sutton got three of his seven birdies in a four-hole span after a 90-minute electrical storm delay. Sander, who had not broken par previously this year while winning only \$712, was in the last threesome to finish and caught Sutton with a birdie on the final hole.

Belgian Grand Prix Fined, Date Set

PARIS (AP) — The executive committee of the International Auto Sport Federation levied a fine of \$10,000 Thursday against the organizers of the Belgian Grand Prix and rescheduled the race for Sept. 15. The race was postponed June 2 because of poor track conditions at the Spa-Francorchamps circuit.

In New York, it was announced that plans to hold a Grand Prix race in a Queens park in September have been canceled because the site could not be prepared in time.

For the Record

Alan Wiggins, the San Diego Padres' suspended second baseman, was officially traded to the Baltimore Orioles for minor league relief pitcher Roy Lee Jackson and a player to be named later. Wiggins has been assigned to the Class AAA team in Rochester, New York, but is expected to join the Orioles next week.

George Steinbrenner, owner of the New York Yankees, has been denied an owner's license to race horses at the new Canterbury Downs race track in Minnesota because he made illegal political contributions to former president Richard Nixon.

Trials for the seven men indicted by a federal grand jury of drug activity involving major league baseball players probably will not start until fall, attorneys said in Pittsburgh. The trials had been expected to begin in July.

Tulane student Mark Olesky pleaded guilty to two counts of plotting to shave points at university basketball games and prosecutors in New Orleans, as part of the plea bargaining, dropped 11 other counts. (AP)

On The Road Again became the world's leading money-winning pacer after winning the second leg of the World Cup at the Meadowlands in East Rutherford, New Jersey. The \$62,000 won put his earnings at \$2,052,256; Gam Fella retired in 1983 with \$2,041,367. (AP)

Quotable

"I lifted my left foot and I thought, 'God, it feels pretty good for surgery. No cast or anything.' Then I noticed my right foot all banded up and I yelled, 'Hey, you guys did the wrong foot.'" University of Wisconsin football player Robb Johnston.

SCOREBOARD

Tennis

Wimbledon Results

MEN'S SINGLES

First Round
Terry Moor, U.S., def. Jacob Hasek, Switzerland, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.
Vitas Van Pelt, U.S., def. Peter Elter, West Germany, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

Second Round

John McEnroe (1), U.S., def. Nikiola Paltola, Finland, 7-6 (7-1), 6-1, 7-5.
Jimmy Connors (2), U.S., def. Kelly Evernden, New Zealand, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.
Johan Nyström (7), Sweden, def. Paul Accase, U.S., 7-6, 7-5, 6-3.
Kevin Curren (8), U.S., def. Mike DePalmer, U.S., 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.
John Kriek (9), U.S., def. Cliff Richey, Australia, 7-6 (7-3), 6-4, 6-3.
John McEnroe (10), U.S., def. Nikiola Paltola, Finland, 7-6 (7-1), 6-1, 7-5.
Jimmy Connors (11), U.S., def. Kelly Evernden, New Zealand, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.
Johan Nyström (12), Sweden, def. Paul Accase, U.S., 7-6, 7-5, 6-3.
Kevin Curren (13), U.S., def. Mike DePalmer, U.S., 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.
John Kriek (14), U.S., def. Cliff Richey, Australia, 7-6 (7-3), 6-4, 6-3.

Women's Singles

First Round
Pam Shriver (1), U.S., def. Anne White, U.S., 6-3, 6-2 (7-1), 6-3.
Kathy Jordan (1), U.S., def. Jay Taylor, Britain, 6-3, 6-2.
Elsie Inoue, Japan, def. Elisabeth Ekblom, Sweden, 6-3, 6-2.
Stefanie Graebner, U.S., def. Dianne Bolesta, Australia, 6-3, 6-2.
Isabelle Demant, France, def. Barbara Jordan, U.S., 6-3, 6-2.
Kathy Jordan (2), U.S., def. Kate Broderick, Britain, 6-3, 6-2.
Vicki Nelson, U.S., def. 6-3, 6-2.
Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, West Germany, def. Betsy Nagelsen, U.S., 7-5, 6-1.
Barbara Gossau, U.S., def. Heather Ludlum, U.S., 6-1, 6-3.
Elizabeth Minter, Australia, def. Martina Navratilova, U.S., 6-3, 6-2.

Second Round

Martina Navratilova (1), U.S., def. Anne White, U.S., 6-3, 6-2 (7-1), 6-3.
Kathy Jordan (1), U.S., def. Jay Taylor, Britain, 6-3, 6-2.
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Cycling

Tour de France

The finishers in the Tour de France cycle race prologue in Plumelec, France (4.5 km individual time trial):
1. Bernard Hinault, France, 8 minutes, 47.4 seconds.
2. Eric Vanderaerden, Belgium, at 4.5 seconds behind leader.
3. Stephen Roche, Ireland, at 14.80.
4. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 19.23.
5. Greg LeMond, U.S., at 21.44.
6. Steve Bauer, Canada, at 23.45.
7. Alan Pezzer, Australia, at 24.
8. Kim Anderson, Australia, at 25.
9. Pascal Pothier, France, at 27.
10. Thierry Marie, France, at 29.
11. Dominique Gazeau, France, at 30.
12. Jean-Luc Van den Broeck, Belgium, at 30.
13. Bernard Vallée, France, at 31.
14. Jose Zelaeta, Holland, at 31.
15. Robert Altier, France, at 31.
16. Frederic Bru, France, at 31.
17. Luis Herrera, Colombia, at 32.
18. Niki Rutimann, Switzerland, at 32.
19. Christophe Lavieville, France, at 33.
20. Alain Vigneron, France, at 35.
21. Jerré Gomez, France, at 35.
22. Robin White, U.S., def. Eve Plick, West Germany, 6-3, 6-2.
23. Sean Yates, Britain, at 37.
24. Claude Crivellier, Belgium, at 38.
25. Marc Audat, France, at 39.
26. Pierre Le Blaut, France, at 39.
27. Paul Houbert, Belgium, at 39.

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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Cleveland 100 101 100-3 7 1
Kansas City 100 101 100-3 7 1
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ART BUCHWALD

Teen-Age House Sitters

WASHINGTON — The best time for parents of teen-agers is when they can get away and take a vacation by themselves. The worst time is when they call home to find out if everything is going all right.

"Hello, Alfred, this is Mummy. Well, we just arrived at the beach. Where's Grandma? ... Why did she go home? ... She'd be there, wouldn't she? ... What's that music in the background? ... How many friends? ... You're not sure? ... How many did you invite? ... You only asked 10 but 40 showed up? ... Alfred, we told you you couldn't have parties while we were gone. ... If it's not a party what is it? ... A high school reunion? ... But you don't graduate from high school until next year. ... It's a reunion of the kids who have already graduated from the school? ... Where do you come off entertaining college freshmen? ... They're not freshmen, they're rug-by players from Detroit? ... That does it. Put your sister Grace on. ... How can she be out? ... She promised to stay home and guard the house while we were gone. ... Alfred, you gave us your solemn word you would not fight with your sister. ... What was that crashing noise? ... Where are you talking from? ... It does make a difference. If you're speaking from the kitchen it means someone has just broken my china — and if you're speaking from the upstairs bedroom it means someone just smashed my perfume bottle. I'm going to put your father on."

"Hello, son, how goes it? I hear you're throwing a little party? ... It sounds like everyone is having a lot of fun. ... Seems to me we had a deal in exchange for your using my car that when we went away you'd kinda keep people out of the house. Isn't that what we agreed on? ... I tell you what, son. Why don't you just ask everyone to leave the house quietly, and if they don't want to go, let them



Buchwald

Pondering the Value of a Human Life

By William R. Greer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When a construction crane fell on a

Brigitte Gerney last month as she

walked along Manhattan's Third

Avenue, pinning her for six hours,

the city leaped into action. Hun-

dreds of police officers rerouted

traffic throughout the Upper East

Side. Two cranes were brought

from other boroughs to lift the

one that had fallen. Doctors from

Bellevue Hospital set up a mobile

hospital at the construction site.

Emergency Service rescue work-

ers risked their lives to save her.

Once she was freed, police halted

traffic for 30 blocks to speed her

trip to the emergency room.

No city official questioned how

much the rescue effort cost, or

whether saving Gerney's life was

worth the price. "There's no point

where you say that's too expensive,"

said Lieutenant Thomas

Fahy, speaking for the New

York City Police Department.

Yet putting a price tag on hu-

man life is common among life

insurance companies, airlines,

courts, industries and agencies.

The U.S. government routinely

calculates the value of a life, hav-

ing been required to do so by law.

Executive Order 12291, issued by

President Ronald Reagan in Feb-

ruary 1981, Ordinary citizens

make much the same determina-

tion, albeit unconsciously, when

they choose small cars over large

ones, take jobs hundreds of feet

below ground for higher pay, or

buy inexpensive houses in a flood

plain.

The fact that there are these

prices put on human life, and the

processes for making such valua-

tions and ways in which the

results are used, raise questions

about the society: Is this neces-

sary? What are the ethical and

moral considerations? Given the

answers, where does human life

stand in society's scheme of

things?

People have been calculating

the worth of their lives and the

lives of others for as long as ar-

chaeologists, anthropologists and

historians can document human

existence.

"It may be thought to be an

aberration of our own institutional-

ized values, but it's not at all un-

ique in the course of humankind,"

said Kenneth Korey, an anthropol-

ogist at Dartmouth College in New

Hampshire. "In tribal and band

societies, for example, we find in-

demnification for the loss of a life

that involves property transfers.

How else can those groups set

straight the fabric of the society

when it is distressed by the disor-

der of a murder?"

The Aztecs created an elabo-

rate system of compensation for

injuries and deaths; so did the

Code of Hammurabi of ancient

Babylonia. In ancient and medi-

eval times, a composition, or sum

of money, was paid by a guilty

party to satisfy the family of the

person he injured or killed. In Old

English, "wergild," meaning "man's

price," referred to the amount

paid to the king, who had lost a

subject: to the lord of the manor,

who had lost a vassal; and to the

family of the deceased.

But there is a fundamental dif-

ference, many social scientists

say, between calculating the value

of a life to compensate for its loss,

and determining whether it is

worth saving, a practice growing

more common.

"We cannot argue that in our

society human life has gained in

value or that we cherish life more

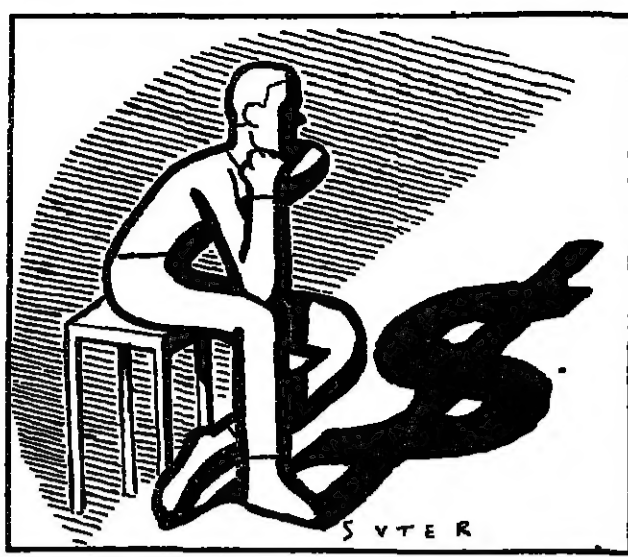
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David Suter/The New York Times

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sands of years from now, people

will regard some of the things we

do with absolute horror, the fact

that we knowingly allow people to

die from environmental hazards,

for example."

Some philosophers say the val-

ue of human life is infinite and

incalculable. "Individual human

beings are utterly irreplaceable,"

said Daniel Callahan, director of

the Hastings Center, a nonprofit

research and educational organi-

zation devoted to ethical issues in

medicine and biology.

However, insurance agents,

economists, legal experts, sci-

entists and agency administrators

assign life values ranging from a

few dollars to many millions of

dollars, depending on the formu-

lae used.

One way of figuring value is to

break down the body into chemi-

cal elements — 5 pounds of cal-

cium, 10 pounds of phosphorus, 9

ounces of potassium, 6 ounces of

sulfur, 6 ounces of sodium, a little

more than 1 ounce of magnesium

and less than an ounce of iron,

copper and zinc. Harry

Monsieur, an anatomy professor at

the University of Illinois Medical

School in Chicago, said that, on

that basis, a human life is worth

\$8.37, up \$1.09 in six years be-

cause of inflation.

Another approach is to look at

the going price of contract mur-

der. Andreas Santiago Hernandez,

22, recently told the Los Ange-

les Police Department that he

was paid \$5,000 to kill Lorraine

Keller, the 67-year-old widow of

a San Fernando Valley executive.

The life-insurance industry de-

termines what people would have

earned had they lived. "What is

the economic value of an individ-

ual?" said Robert Waldron, direc-

tor of the New York office of the

American Council of Life Insur-

ance. "It's their earning power

over the course of their working

life. It's unscientific but it's

fairly straightforward."

Lee S. Kreindler, a lawyer who

since 1952 has been representing

the victims of airplane crashes

and their families, says his formu-

la is specified by law. But the law

varies from state to state. In

Georgia, for example, people are

worth what they would have

earned, while in New York they

are worth what they would have

contributed to their family. "A

35-year-old man, killed in a crash,

is unmarried but was making a

great amount of money,"

Kreindler said. "That's a small

case in New York, but a huge case

in Georgia."

Kreindler said crash victims'

families can expect to recover

\$300,000 to \$500,000, with a few

cases in the millions. Insurance

experts say that in the case of the

Air-India jetliner that went down

Sunday, many passenger claims

against the airline would be lim-

ited to a maximum of \$100,000

under the Montreal Convention,

an international treaty, but that

there was no limitation in claims

against the aircraft's manufacturer.

Then there are federal govern-

ment formulas. Executive Order

12291 requires that, unless Con-

gress forbids it, "regulatory ac-

tion shall not be undertaken un-

less the potential benefits to

society from the regulation out-

weigh the potential costs to soci-

ety."

The Federal Aviation Adminis-

tration, when analyzing the costs

and benefits of proposed regu-

lations or revisions in regulations,

figures that a human life is worth

\$650,083, according to John Le-

den, a spokesman.

The Environmental Protection

Agency chooses a number be-

tween \$400,000 and \$7 million —

the choice, agency officials say, is

arbitrary — with the average be-

ing "around \$1 million or \$2 mil-

lion," according to John M.

Campbell, the deputy assistant

administrator for policy. The Oc-

cupational Safety and Health Ad-

ministration uses a scale of \$2

million to \$5 million.

Federal officials argue that

these computations make eco-

nomic sense: It helps them decide

which regulations will protect the

most people for the least amount

of money. "We haven't got in-

finite resources," said Edwin L.

Dale Jr., a spokesman for the Of-

fice of Management and Budget.

"If it would cost an industry \$800

million of remedial action to save

one life, then it would only take

1,000 lives before they would use

one-fifth of the GNP."

W. Kip Viscusi, an economist

at Duke University in North Car-

olina who directed the Council on

Wage and Price Stability in the

Carter administration, supports

the government's use of the "will-

ingness to pay" approach: An

economist looks at how much

money employees must be paid to

accept a certain level of risk in

their jobs; the economist can then

calculate the value employees

place on their lives. If, for exam-

ple, a certain job carries a fatality

risk of one in every 10,000 work-

ers in a year and workers are wil-

ling to face that risk for \$300 in

additional pay, then that group

values one of its members' lives at

\$300 times 10,000 workers, or \$3

million.

Viscusi figures that the average

blue-collar worker puts a \$3-mil-

lion to \$3.5-million price tag on a

life. Workers in high-risk indus-

tries such as mining and oil-drill-

ing, where the death risk is 1

in 1,000, value life at about

\$600,000, he said, and white-col-

lar workers, who are much less

willing to accept the risk of fatali-

ties in their relatively safe jobs,

price it at \$7 million to \$10 mil-

lion.

The issue for